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# SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH

GIVING THE PRONUNCIATION OF EACH  
WORD.

BY

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## PART II.

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MICHAEL O'CLARY.

"'Do cum síbire 'Dè, agus onóra na h-Éireann."

## PREFACE.

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THE rapid sale of Part I. of these lessons is another proof of the fact that there are thousands of Irish people who are not ashamed of their native language, and who do not confine themselves to useless laments over its neglected state, but are prepared to *do* something to encourage its study and use. Even at present the number of real students of Gaelic is ten times what it was only two years ago, and a continued increase for another short time would make it possible to publish, without pecuniary loss, useful and attractive Irish books, and, by degrees, the best of the old Gaelic literature.

To those who have brought the lessons to the notice of their friends, I return my best thanks. A great deal could be done if National teachers, managers of schools, journalists, and others of local influence, were made aware how easy it is now to acquire a good knowledge of the language. At present people have to be induced to learn, and pressed very hard to teach, the language whose decay they profess to deplore. Even under the present rules of the National Schools, teachers can do a great deal for the language, with very little trouble to themselves and with substantial pecuniary rewards.

During the past year several classes, both large and small, have been organized in various parts of Ireland, and in America the Gaelic Societies have set to work with renewed energy in many of the chief cities.

I cannot omit mention of an event of such importance to the Irish language as the establishment this year of a Celtic chair in the Catholic University of Washington, and its endowment by the generosity of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

I am particularly indebted to my friends, Mr. James Cogan and Mr. John MacNeill, of the Gaelic League, for their kindness in correcting the proofs and drawing up the index of these lessons during my absence in America.

Notes and Queries regarding the lessons should be sent to the *Gaelic Journal*, published by the Gaelic League, College Green, Dublin.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

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## SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH.

### PHONETIC KEY.

#### I.—THE VOWELS.

<i>In the Key-words, the letters:</i>	<i>Are to be sounded like</i>	<i>In the English, words</i>
1. aa	a	half ; calf
2. ae	ae	gaelic
3. ee	ee	feel ; see
4. au	au	naught ; taught
5. ǒ	o	note ; coke
6. oo	oo (long)	tool ; room
7. a	a	bat ; that
8. e	e	let ; bell
9. i	i	hit ; fill
10. o	o	knot ; clock
11. ũ	u	up ; us
12. u	oo (short)	hood ; took (same sound as u in full)

It is useful to note that the sound (No. 6) of *oo* in *poor* is the same as the sound of *u* in *rule*; while the sound (No. 11) of *u* in *up*, *us*, is the same as that of *o* in *son*, *done*. It will be noticed that the same numbers are attached to the same sounds in both tables.

#### II.—THE OBSCURE VOWEL-SOUND. THE SYMBOLS ǎ and ě.

There is in Irish, as in English, a vowel-sound usually termed "obscure." In the word "tolerable

the *a* is pronounced so indistinctly that from the mere pronunciation one could not tell what is the vowel in the syllable. The symbols *ă* and *ě* will be used to denote this obscure vowel-sound. The use of two symbols for the obscure vowel-sound will be found to have advantages. The student should, therefore, remember that the symbols *ă* and *ě* represent one obscure vowel-sound, and are *not* to be sounded as "a" and "e" in the table of vowels above. Thus, when the Irish for "a well," *ṭobair* is said to be pronounced "thŭbār," the last syllable is *not* to be pronounced "ar," but the word is to be sounded as any of the words, "thubbar, thubber, thubbur," would be in English.

### III.—THE DIPHTHONGS.

<i>In the Key-words, the letters</i>	<i>Are to be sounded like</i>	<i>In the English words</i>
ei	ei	height
ou	ou	mouth
oi	oi	boil
ew	ew	few

### IV.—THE CONSONANTS.

The consonants used in representing the pronunciation of Irish words will be sounded thus:—

*b, f, m, p, v, w, y, as in English.*

*h, as in English, except in dh, th, ch, sh.*

*k, l, n, r, as in English.* But additional signs are needed, as explained below.

*g, as in English, go, give, never soft as in gin.*

*ng, as in English, song, sing, never soft as in singe.*

dh	<i>like</i>	th	<i>in</i>	thy
d	„	d	„	duty
th	„	th	„	thigh
t	„	t	„	tune
r	„	r	„	run

r		(no sound exactly similar in English : see note).	
s	<i>like</i>	s	<i>in</i> so, alas
sh	„	sh	„ shall, lash
l		l	look, lamb
L		thick sound	not in English
l		l	valiant
n		n	noon
N		thick sound	not in English
n		n	new
NG		ng	<i>in</i> long-er
k		k	liking
K		k	looking
g		g	begin
G		g	begun
CH		gh	O'Loughlin
y		guttural sound	not in English
W	{ <i>is in Connaught like w</i>		
	{ „ <i>Munster</i> „ v		
V	{ <i>is in Connaught like v</i>		
	{ silent in <i>Munster</i>		

See Note

The above table is explained in the course of the lessons ; but we may here note that s is never pronounced like z, and that beginners may pronounce NG y, r, like N, G and r.





# SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH

## PART II.

—:O:—

### EXERCISE XLIII.

#### § 261. *ḟ* AFTER VOWELS.

When *ḟ* follows *mo*, *ḟo*, the *o* is omitted as,

*m'ḟeur* (*maer*), my grass ;  
*m'ḟion* (*meen*), my wine ;  
*m'ḟear* (*mar*), my man, husband ;  
*m'ḟuil* (*mwil*), my blood ;  
*m'ḟeoil* (*m-yōl*), my flesh ;  
*o'ḟuinneōs* (*dhin-ōg*), thy window.

§ 262. *ḟear* and *bean*, besides meaning “man” and “woman,” are used for “husband” and “wife.”

§ 263. Instead of *leuna* (*laen'ă*), meadow, the word *móinḟeur* (*mōn'acr*), literally bog-grass, is often used.

§ 264. *Atá an ḟeur tirim ins an sḡioból, atá m'ḟeur úr ins an móinḟeur rós. Ní táinig m'ḟear ó'n Oileán úr rós. Tug mé an ḟion do Niall, agus tug m'ḟear an speal do'n duine eile. Ní ḟuil an ḟion ins an siopa. Ní ḟaca mé o'ḟion (deen) in áit ar bit. Atá do súiste síos ins an sḡioból.*

§ 265. Nora, your husband is not in the meadow now, he and my husband are at the well, drinking water. My husband has a big, young horse ; he got the horse in the

meadow. The man came to the meadow, he did not find any person (ouine ar. bít) in the meadow. I did not see your husband, I did not see your husband anywhere. I did not see your scythe up in the meadow.

## EXERCISE XLIV.

§ 266. ASPIRATED SOUNDS OF *b* AND *m*.

The aspirated sounds of *b* and *m* are practically the same.

§ 267. *b* and *m* aspirated (*i.e.*, *b* or *bh*, *m* or *mh*) are pronounced as follows:—

When SLENDER (that is, next *e* or *i*) they are pronounced like *v*.

When FINAL (at the end of a word) they are also pronounced like *v*.

In other cases they are pronounced like *w*.

Examples and notes on local peculiarities will now be given.

## § 268. WORDS.

* <i>asáib</i> (og'-äv), at ye	<i>Galilm</i> (Gal'-iv), Galway
<i>lib</i> (liv), with ye	<i>bí</i> (vee), } was, were
<i>sib</i> (shiv), you, ye	<i>raib</i> (rev), }
<i>linn</i> (lin), with us	

§ 269. *bí* is the past tense of *atá*; as, *atá sé ós*, he *is* young; *bí sé ós*, he *was* young.

§ 270. *raib* (rev), was, were. Note (1) that *raib* is pronounced irregularly, not (rav), see § 132, but (rev). The reason is that it was formerly spelled *roib*, which would be pronounced (rev). (2) *raib* is

\* Munster, og-iv'.

never used except after such particles as *ní*, *níot*, *as*, *ní raib* *an báid ar an uisce*, the boat was not on the water; or *an*, used in asking questions, *as*, *an raib an capall ag an doras*? was the horse at the door?

§ 271. In answering questions in Irish no words like "yes" and "no," are used; *as*,

*An raib Nóra ag an tobair?* *Ói*.

Was Nora at the well? (She) was, *i.e.*, Yes.

*An raib Cahal ag dul go Gaillimh?* *Ní raib*.

Was Cahal going to Galway? (He) was not, *i.e.*, No.

#### § 272. OTHER EXAMPLES.

*A bean* (*á van*), his wife; *a breac* (*á vrak*), his trout; *a mic* (*á vik*), o son!

§ 273. *Ná fág do breac ag an doras. An raib Cahal liú ag dul go Gaillimh? Ói, agus fuair sé capall ar an ród, agus táinig sé go Gaillimh linn (with us). Ói Art tinn, agus fuair sé bás. An raib capall aguib? Ní raib, bí bó agus asal agaim. Atá fuinneóg leatán ar an tóin.*

§ 274. We are not going down to Galway, ye are going up to Granard. We have a horse, ye have a coach. Had ye a scythe in the meadow? Was the horse working in the meadow? Dermot was not working with us down in the meadow. Had Nora

a lamb? No, she had a sheep. Had Art a horse? Yes, and he had a coach. My window was clean, thy window was not clean. There was no window at all in the fort.

## EXERCISE XLV.

§ 275. In Munster *ö* and *m* at the end of the first syllable of words, are sometimes silent. The previous vowel is then lengthened to make compensation.

*Munster.*

<i>deimín</i>	( <i>dev'-in</i> )	( <i>dei-in</i> )
<i>deimeas</i>	( <i>dev'-äs</i> )	( <i>dei'-äs</i> )
<i>Suibne</i>	( <i>siv'-ně</i> )	( <i>see'-né</i> )
<i>cuibhe</i>	( <i>Kiv'-č</i> )	( <i>Kee'-č</i> )
<i>cuirne</i>	( <i>Kiv'-ně</i> )	( <i>Keen'-č</i> )
<i>duibhe</i>	( <i>dhiv'-č</i> )	( <i>dhee'-č</i> )
<i>Eibhlín</i>	( <i>ev'-leen</i> )	( <i>ei'-leen</i> )

This silencing of *ö* and *m* takes place (1) when these letters are between vowel sounds, or (2) when preceded by a vowel sound and followed by *l*, *n*, *n*, *s*.

These peculiarities should not be imitated by beginners.

## § 276.

go <i>deimín</i> , indeed	<i>Mac Suibne</i> ( <i>mok siv'-ne</i> ),
<i>deimeas</i> , a shears	<i>MacSweeney</i>
<i>Eibhlín</i> , Eveleen, Eileen,	<i>cuirne</i> , memory
Ellen	

§ 277. *Ní fuil cuirne ar bít agam. fuair mé buille mór trom ó Niall. Bí an olann ar m'uan ós, agus fuair mé deimeas ó Art; anois ní fuil an olann ar an uan. An raib Conn Mac Suibne lib? Ní raib; bí sé le Catal. Ní fuil an deimeas agam, tug mé an deimeas do Niall. An raib Conn tinn? Bí, go deimín, agus fuair sé bás. Atá Eibhlín ós fós. Atá, go deimín, agus atá ciall aici, agus ní fuil máire ós, agus ní fuil ciall aici.*

§ 278. I did not see Art MacSweeney on

the island. He was not on the island, he was above on the cliff. I did not see the seagull on the water. Young Art has no memory yet. Con got a heavy blow from Niall, and he had no memory at all. The day is dry. Yes, indeed. Come with us.

## EXERCISE XLVI.

§ 279. At the end of words, *ḃ* and *m* are sounded like *v*.

<i>cíos</i> (kees), rent	* <i>folam</i> (fuL'-äv), empty
<i>cliaḃ</i> (klee'-äv), a	<i>lam</i> (Lauv), the hand
basket, <i>cleeve</i>	* <i>naom</i> (Naev), a saint
<i>ḃuḃ</i> (dhuv), black,	<i>talam</i> (thol'-äv), land,
black-haired	soil

§ 280. In Ulster *ḃ* and *m* broad, at the end of words, are usually pronounced *w* ; thus, the well-known sentence—

*o'ic tam tub ub am ar neam* .  
(*deeh dhov dhuv uv ov ar nav*)  
is (*deeh dhou dhoo oo ou er nou*) in Ulster.

This was the sentence quoted by an anti-Irish Irish man to prove that no one should learn the language, full of such strange sounds. The sentence was specially constructed for the purpose. It means, "a black ox ate a raw egg in heaven !"

§ 281. *ná cuir do lám in mo póca, atá mo póca folam anois. Bí an naom ar an oileán, agus táinig an long do'n áit, agus ní fáca an naom an long. Atá an talam daor. Ní raib cíos ar bít ar an talam cuir an cliaḃ ar an asat.*

§ 282. Put your hand in your pocket. My hand is small. There is a heavy rent on the place, and the land is not good.

\* *Connaught*, foL'-äv, Neev.

Con is not fair-haired, he is black-haired.  
The bag is not full, the bag is empty. Do  
not leave the basket of turf at the door.

### EXERCISE XLVII.

#### § 283. SOUNDS OF *ṽ* AND *ṁ* CONTINUED.

As we have seen, *ṽ* and *ṁ* at the end of words are sounded as *v*, as *lám* (Lauv), the hand; *naom* (Naev), a saint. When a termination is added to such words the *v* sound remains, as *láma* (Lauv'ă), hands; *naomta* (Naev'-hă), sanctified.

§ 284. But, as a rule, *ṽ* and *ṁ* broad, anywhere except at the end of words, are sounded like *w*.

§ 285. This *w* sound unites with the previous vowel sound; thus, *av*, *am* are sounded like (ou) in our phonetic key; *ov*, *om*, like (ō); *uv*, *um* are like (oo); *ev*, *em*, like (ou).

*av*, *am* in Ulster=ō, in parts of Munster=oo.

#### § 286.

<i>abainn</i> (ou'-in), a river	<i>ḡabair</i> (gou'-är), a goat
<i>cabair</i> (kou'-ir), help	<i>leabair</i> (lou'-är), a book
<i>doimnall</i> (dhön'-ăL),	<i>siubal</i> (shoo'-ăl), walking
Donal, Daniel	<i>uball</i> (oo'-ăL), an apple
<i>ḡaba</i> (gou'-ă), a blacksmith	
<i>rómat</i> (rō-ăth), before thee, <i>used in ceo mife</i>	
<i>ráilte roimat</i> , 100,000 welcomes before thee.	
<i>muilinn</i> (mwil'-iN), a mill.	
<i>gan</i> (gon), without.	

§ 287. *Ói muilinn ar an abainn, agus ói doimnall as obair ins an muilinn. Fuair doimnall uball ins an eorna, ins an muilinn ar an abainn. Áta iasaire as siubal síos do'n abainn anois. Áta an*

ḡaḃḃa ḃḡ obair ins an muilíonn. Cuir do leabhar in do póca. Tug Diarmuid an leabhar do Níall. Ní fuair sé leabhar ar bít uaim. Fosgail an leabhar mór. Ní raib an muilíonn ḃḡ obair, bí an ḃḃainn ḡan uisge.

§ 288. There is a large salmon below in the river. Donal did not get a salmon in the river, he got a little trout from the fisherman. There is an apple growing above at the door. There are a cow and a goat below in the meadow. I have not a book in my bag, my book is in the barn. A thousand welcomes to (before) you ! There is not any blacksmith (ḡaḃḃa ar bít) in the place. The blacksmith gave no help to Níall. The story is not in the book.

#### EXERCISE XLVIII.

##### § 289. *v* AND *m* CONTINUED.

In the beginning of words *v* and *m* if slender are pronounced like *v*, if broad are pronounced somewhat like *w*.

§ 290. In Munster *v* and *m* broad, followed by a LONG VOWEL, *á*, *ó*, *ú*, are pronounced *v*.

§ 291. Thus—mo máḃair, my mother (mū wauh'-er), is in Munster (mū vauh'-ēr) This sound we shall mark by a capital W.

## EXAMPLES—

Δ ΒΑΘ	ă Waudh	his boat
Δ ΒΡΟΣ	„ Wrōg	„ shoe
Δ ΒΘ	„ Wō	„ cow
Δ ΜΑΤΑΙΡ	„ Wauh'-er	„ mother
Δ ΜΑΛΑ	„ Waul'-ă	„ bag
Δ ΜΟΥΡΝΙΝ	„ Woor-neen	O darling
mo BRON	mũ Wrōn	my sorrow

MAC AN ΒΑΙΡΩ (mok ăn Waurd), son of the bard, Ward.

Δ ΜΑΙΡΕ (ă Waur'-ě), O Mary.

Δ ΜΟΥΙΡΕ (ă Wir'-ě), O Mary, the Blessed Virgin. (Hence, wirra-wirra = O Mary Mary).

ΑΤΑΙΡ (ah'-ěr), father.

§ 292. Ní'l iasg ar bit in mo báθ anois, atá mo báθ pollam. Cuir an sgilling in mo mála. Atá mo brōs dub. Fuair mé brōs úr ins an siopa. Fuair m'atair bás ins an Oileán úr. Ní raib uisge ins an abainn, bí an aimsear tirim. Ní raib túirne ag mo mátair.

§ 293. My boat is heavy, your (oo) boat is empty. I found your boat on the land. My mother is not alive now, she died in Ireland. Daniel Ward came to Ireland and died. My mother got a pound from my father and she gave the pound to Niall. My cow was not white, she was black. My shoe was not wide enough.

## EXERCISE XLIX.

## ASPIRATED SOUNDS OF Ć.

§ 294. C Broad, when aspirated, is sounded like gh in lough, O'Loughlin, as



these words are usually pronounced throughout Ireland. It is a rough guttural sound, not a mere h sound. We shall represent this sound by CH (capitals).

- § 295. *ÁRRO-mACHA* (aurdh moCH'-ă), Armagh  
*áct* (oCHth, usually *áč*, oCH), but  
*bealach* (bal'-ăch, bal-oCH', *Munster*), way  
road  
*loc* (LŭCH), a lake  
,, *measga* (mas'-Kă), L. Mask  
,, *uair* (oo'-ir), L. Owel  
*loclannac* (LŭCH'-lăN-ăCH), Dane,  
Danish  
*ó loclann* (ō LŭCH'-lăn), O'Loughlin  
*rí* (ree), a king  
*seacrán* (shaCH'-raun, shaCH-raun',  
*Munster*), astray  
*teáct* (taCHth), t-yaCHth), coming  
*ar seacrán*, astray  
*as teáct*, coming

§ 296. *a*, his, causes aspiration ; *as*, a  
*bean* (ă van), his wife.

§ 297. *fás an bealach*, a *Seumas* ! *atá*  
*an rí as teáct anois*, *fás a bealach* (val'-  
ăCH). *ní fuil long ar bit ar loc uair*, *áct*  
*atá báb beas deas asam ar loc measga*.  
*Ní fuil an capall ins an leuna*, *atá sé ar*  
*seacrán*. *Atá bealach fada ó baile áta*  
*Cuist go n-Árro-macha*. *Ní fuil Dornall*  
*as teáct a baile ó'n Oileán ūr fós*.

§ 298. Do not be in my way. There is  
fish enough in L. Mask yet. There is a  
fisherman on the lake. The boat is going  
astray on the river. The Danish King  
died on an island in the lake. Cahal is  
coming home from America. I did not  
see James in Armagh.

## EXERCISE L.

## § 299. ċ CONTINUED.

feuc (faeCH), sees look at!	cailleac (Kal'-ăCH), an old woman, hag, <i>coll'agh</i>
boct (büCHth), poor	lača (LoCH'-ă), a duck
buačail (booCH'-ěl), a boy, a herdsboy	luč (LuCH), a mouse
	teac (aCH), a house

§ 300. Only: I have a horse and a cow = *atá capall agus bó agam*. I have *only* a horse = *ní fuil agam áct capall*, *lit.* I have *not but* a horse.

§ 301. The sound of CH, at the beginning of words, requires a little practice; as *mo čapall* (*mü CHop'-ăL*, *not so soft as hop'-ăL*), my horse.

§ 302. *Óia do beata* (*dee'-ă dhü vah'-ă*) *lit.*, God thy life, is a salutation often heard = Welcome, Hail. In Connaught *Sé* (*shae*) *do beata*. *Deannačt leat* (*baN'-ă Hth lath*), a blessing with thee; good-bye, *Deannačt lib*, a blessing with you (when speaking to more than one).

§ 303. *Ní fáca mé fear ar bič ag an doras*. *Bí fear boct ag an doras anois*, *agus bí mála mór aige*. *Feuc! atá luč ar an urlár*. *Fuair mé lača ar an loč, bí sí ar seacrán*. *Ní fuil long ag Niall, ní fuil aige áct báč beag*. *Óia do beata a bailé, a Šeumais*. *Ní raib mé in do teac* (*haCH*), *áct bí mé ins an teac eile*. *Deannačt leat anois*.

§ 304. Cahal had only a little horse. Put the hay in the farm, do not leave a thraunee on the floor. See the salmon in the river. The trout is coming down the river. Peter is poor, he has not a shilling in his pocket. The house is small. Conn is not in the house now. I have a house' in Armagh. The lad is young. There is an old woman at the door.

## EXERCISE LI.

§ 305. *c* slender aspirated is pronounced almost like *h*; or rather like *h* followed by *y*. In Munster, it is just like *h*.

Ḑroiceað (dhreh'-yădh), a bridge, Ḑroiceað-ăċă, Drogheda (the bridge of a ford).

ŕice (fih'-yě), twenty.

míceál (meeh'-yaul), Michael.

§ 306. Exceptions : *ceana*, already, before, is pronounced han'-ă, not h-yan'-ă ; *cugam*, *cugat*, *cúige*, towards me, thee, him, are pronounced hug'-ăm, hug'-ăth, hig'ě ; the termination *eact* is usually pronounced like *act*, oCHth, not a CHth.

§ 307. ŕice capall, twenty horses. Notice that *capall* has the same form after *ŕice* as if it meant one horse.

§ 308. *Ată Ḑroiceað áro ag Ḑroiceað-ăċă, ar an abainn áluinn. Nă seas ar an Ḑroiceað. Ní ŕaca mé Míceál ins an teac. Tar liom go Ḑroiceað-ăċă. Bî mé ins an áit ceana. Tug mé ŕice punt do niall, agus ŕuair sé punt eile ó m'ăċăir, act ní ŕuair sé sgilling ar bit ó mo măċăir.*

§ 309. I was not in Armagh before. I have twenty sheep, but I have no lamb at all. There is a large door on the house, and a high window. There is a river at Drogheda, and another river at Dublin. There were a hen, a duck, a lark, a seagull, an eagle, and another bird in the house, and they died.

## EXERCISE LII.

## SOUNDS OF ʊ AND ɣ ASPIRATED.

§ 310. ʊ and ɣ aspirated (ʊ or ʊh, ɣ or ɣh) are pronounced in exactly the same way.

§ 311.

A. At the end of words, ʊ and ɣ are SILENT.

B. In the middle of words, ʊ and ɣ are SILENT.

C. At the beginning of words :

ʊ and ɣ slender are sounded as y.

ʊ and ɣ broad have a guttural sound not in English, and which we will represent by the Greek gamma (γ).

## EXERCISE LIII.

§ 312. We shall deal first with ʊ and ɣ slender.

A. At the beginning of words ʊ and ɣ slender are pronounced like y.

B. In the middle and at the end of words, ʊ and ɣ slender are silent, but have an effect on the preceding vowel, which they lengthen.

## ʊ AND ɣ SLENDER AT THE BEGINNING OF WORDS.

§ 313.

mo ʊh1a	(mū yee'-ă),	My God
„ ʊ1a11a1o	( „ yee'-ăL-ăd),	„ saddle
„ ʊ1ceall	( „ yeeh'-ăL),	„ best
„ ɣ1a11	( „ yee'-ăL),	„ jaw
„ ɣé	( „ yae),	„ goose
œun ʊo ʊ1ceall, do thy best.		
rinne (rin'-ě) sé Δ ʊ1ceall, he did his best.		

mo	ḡeall,	my promise,	yaL	Munster
an	ḡeallac,	the moon	yal'āCH	youL yal-oCH

§ 314. Nā cuir mo 'diallaid ar mo  
 capall, aēt cuir an 'diallaid eile ar an  
 asal, agus cuir mo 'diallaid ar an lāir.  
 Atā an bōtar geal anois, atā an gealac  
 ins an speur. Nī raib an gealac ins an  
 speur, agus bī an bōtar dub.

§ 315. Do not break your promise. Conn did his best; he gave his horse, his saddle, and his bridle to Niall, and he gave his coach to Art. Niall got a blow from Art ; his jaw is broken.

### EXERCISE LIV.

Ů AND Ž SLENDER AT THE END OF WORDS.

§ 316. At the end of words *o* and *g* slender and silent ; but they lengthen the previous vowel or digraph if short. Thus :

b<sup>h</sup> is pronounced b<sup>i</sup> (bee).

τῆς αἰῶνος, τῆς αἰῶνος (tee'-är-nă).

The short digraphs are lengthened thus :

Before	{	Δ <sup>1</sup> is pronounced as if Δ <sup>1</sup> , that is, ee				
silent		o <sup>1</sup>	"	"	o <sup>1</sup> ,	"
o or ɔ		u <sup>1</sup>	"	"	u <sup>1</sup> ,	"
ɛ		uΔ <sup>1</sup>	"	"	uΔ <sup>1</sup> ,	oo'-ee

§ 317. WORDS.

bυΔΙῶ (boo'-ee), victory	κρυΔΙῶ (kroo'-ee), hard,
κορκΑΙΣ (kürk'-ee), Cork	not soft
ἐυΔΙῶ (CHoo'-ee), went	σιῶ (see), sit
	υΔΙΣ (oo'-ee), a grave

The long digraphs á, é, ó, ú, are also affected by ̇ and ̈ following :—

bráúŋ (broo'-ee), bruise      páró (fau'-ee), a prophet  
 vóŋ (dhō'-ee), burn      léŋ (lae'-ee), read

But in words of more than one syllable this is not so noticeable; as, brúigte (broo'-tü), bruised; vóigte (dhō'-ü), burned.

§ 318. In Munster in words of more than one syllable -rò and -ig final are pronounced like əʒ, if the accent is not on the last syllable.

CORCAIG (kürkig)

léig (lae'-ig)

CRUARÒ (kroo'-ig)

réirò (rae'-ig)

fáirò (fau'-ig)

imtig (im'-hig)

§ 319. imtig (im'-hee), go away; imtig  
leat, be off with you!  
réirò (rae'-ee), smooth, level.  
Ó CEALLAIG (ō kaL'-ee), O'Kelly.  
Ó DALLAIG (ō dhaul'-ee), O'Daly.

§ 320. So buairò, to victory, is now shortened to a bú (a-boo').

§ 321. Ó DOINAILL A BÚ! ATÁ MÉ Aḡ  
TUL SO CORCAIG AR MAIRÍN. NÍ FUIL AN  
BÓCAR BOḡ, AḢT ATÁ AN BÓCAR CRUARÒ. TAR  
LIOM, AḡUS SUIRÒ SÍOS Aḡ AN TEINE. ATÁ  
M'ATAIR AḡUS MO MÁTAIR INS AN UAIG.  
Imtig leat a baile. Ní'l an bócar réirò.

§ 322. Do not sit on the stool, the stool is broken. Art O'Daly died, he is now in the grave. The grave is large. The place is cold, the day was warm and dry. The day is not long now. The barley is in the barn now, the oats are green yet. Go down to Cork.

## EXERCISE LV.

ó AND ḡ SLENDER IN THE MIDDLE OF WORDS.

§ 323. Similarly, in the middle of words, ó and ḡ slender are silent, but lengthen the preceding short vowel or digraph.

i is lengthened to ee

ai	„	„	ei
ei	„	„	ei
oi	„	„	ee
ui	„	„	ee

Thus :—

- § 324. SÍGLE (shee'-lě), Sheela, Cecilia.  
 BRÍGÍO (bree'-id), Brigid.  
 TAIÖBSE (theiv'-shě), a ghost.  
 EÍÖEAN (ei'-ăn), ivy.  
 OÍÖCE (eeh'-yě), night.  
 COMNUÍGEANN (kōn'-ee-ăn), dwells,  
 lives.

§ 325.

A few words like

Are often  
pronounced

CRÓÍÖE	(kree'-ě),	heart,	kree
LUIÖE	(Lee'-ě),	lying,	Lee
SUIÖE	(see'-ě),	sitting,	see
BUIÖE	(bwee'-ě),	yellow,	bwee

§ 326. In Connaught and Ulster some few words with ö and ǵ are pronounced as if spelled with ü :—

EÍÖEAN,	ivy ;	EI'-ĂN,	EV'-ĂN.
SUIÖE,	praying ;	GEE'-Ě,	GIV'-Ě.
TUIÖE,	straw, thatch ;	THEE'-Ě,	THIV'-Ě.
MAÖUIÖIR,	Maguire ;	MÄ-GEE'-IR,	MÄ'-GIV-IR.

In this Munster dialect is right. However, the Munster usage is distinctly wrong in exactly the opposite way, as shown in § 275.

§ 327. BÍ NÍALL MAÖUIÖIR AR AN SLIAB ;  
 BÍ AN OÍÖCE DUB, AÖUS CUIÖ SÉ AR SEAC-  
 RÁN, AÖUS NÍ CÁMIS SÉ A BAILE GO MAÍDÍN.  
 NÍ FACA MÉ AN TAIÖBSE. ACÁ TAIÖBSE INS  
 AN DÚN MÓR. NÍ'L, ACÁ ACÁ EÍÖEAN AÖ FÁS  
 AR AN DÚN. FÁS AN FEUR AÖUS AN TUIÖE

ins an sġioból. Connuiġeann Art Ó  
Dómnail ar an oileán. Imtġ leat anois  
agus beannaċt leat.

§ 328. Night and morning. The night  
is long, the day is short. I went to  
Armagh with Conn Maguire. The barley  
is yellow, the grass is green. Niall has a  
big heart. Heart and hand. The road is  
not soft, the road is hard (and) smooth.  
You went to Cork, Art went to America.  
Sheela did not see a ghost.

#### EXERCISE LVI.

ò AND ġ BROAD.

§ 329. We now propose to explain the  
sounds of ò and ġ broad.

At the end and in the middle of words  
ò and ġ broad are silent.

#### § 330. EXAMPLES.

eoġan (ò'-än), Owen	ruao (roo'-ä), red, red-
*euromonn (ae'-mäN),	haired
Edmund, Edward	sliaġ (shloe'-äv), a moun-
fiao (fee'-), a deer	tain
ġrao (grau), love	tráchnóna (thrau'-nō-nä),
nuao (Noo'-ä), new	evening

ao, Hugh (ae *Munster*, ee Connaught).

laos, a calf (Lae „ Lee „ ).

Ó laoġaire (ò Lae'-är-ě), O'Leary.

§ 331. From ao are derived mac ao (son of  
Hugh), *i.e.*, Mackay, Mackey, Magee ; and ó  
hao (grandson of Hugh), O'Hea, Hayes, Hughes,  
aoġán (ae'-ä-gaun)=little Hugh ; hence, mac  
aoġán, Egan, Keegan.

§ 332. ġaeilġ (Gae'-il ig), the Irish-  
Gaelic language, usually pronounced

\* *Munster*, ce'-om-än.



(Gael'-ig); in Munster (Gael'-ing); *beurla* (baer'-Lă), English.

§ 333. *Atá doo ruad ó Dómnaili as dul go tír eile. Bí fiad ruad ar an sliaib. Ní fáca mé fiad ar bit ar an oileán. Ní tug doo ó Néill grád do'n duine eile. Ní fuil Eudomonn suas ar an sliaib; atá an tráchnóna fuar. Ní raib beurla as doo ruad, áct bí fear eile leis, as dul a baile agus bí beurla agus Gaeilis aige.*

### EXERCISE LVII.

ò AND ġ BROAD, CONTINUED.

§ 334. At the End of words ò and ġ silent lengthen the preceding short vowels and digraphs.

<i>maġ</i> (mau), a plain	<i>breaġ</i> (braa), fine
<i>soġ</i> (sō), pleasure	<i>go breaġ</i> , finely
<i>cruò</i> (kroo), a horse-shoe	<i>fiòò</i> (fee), a wood
<i>eulóò</i> (ael'-ō), escape	

§ 335. In words of more than one syllable -*ad* final is pronounced -*ă* in Munster, and -*oo* elsewhere (except in the termination of verbs, where the older pronunciation is partially retained).

*mao<sup>ad</sup>*, a dog (modh'-oo, *Munster* modh'-ă)  
*bua<sup>ad</sup>*, a beating (boo'-ăl-oo, ,, noo'-ăl-ă)  
*mao<sup>ad</sup> ruad*, or in Munster, *mao<sup>ra</sup> ruad*, is often used for a fox; the proper word is *sionna<sup>c</sup>* (shiN-ăch)

§ 336. *Cuir cruò nuad ar an láir. Cuir bróġ nuad ar árt óġ. Ní fáca mé nóra as an tobar; bí an mao<sup>ad</sup> óġ agus an cú mór agus an laog ruad as an dúin. Fuair an mao<sup>ad</sup> bua<sup>ad</sup> trom ó Niall. Ní fáca an sionna<sup>c</sup> an cú as teac<sup>t</sup>.*

§ 337. The dog did not see the deer on the mountain. The mountain was high and the deer was young, and there was tall grass growing on the mountain. I have a horse-shoe in my pocket. Hugh is not deaf. The dog was astray on the mountain.

### EXERCISE LVIII.

§ 338. In the Middle of words *o* and *g* are silent and lengthen preceding short vowel sounds, lengthening

<i>o</i> to <i>ō</i>	<i>ă</i> to <i>aa</i>
<i>u</i> to <i>oo</i>	<i>i</i> to <i>ee</i>

§ 339.

\**boðar* (*bō'-är*), deaf, *Seagán* (*shaa'än*),  
bothered John

*uðar* (*oo'-dhär*), an *ioðal* (*ee'-äl*), an  
author idol

§ 340. *Dia duit, a tairis* (*heig*). *Dia's Muire duit. Lá breas; táinig tairis a baile ar maidin ó Árd-maca, áct ní fuil sgeul nuad ar bit aige. Ní fuil tairis tinn, atá sé go breas anois, áct bí sé tinn go leor. Atá Art Maguire as obair, atá sé as cur (putting) tuise ar an teac nuad. Atá an fear boct as guirde as an doras, fuair sé arán agus im ó Nóra "Atá an oirce geal (bright) agus an bótar breas, áct mar sin féin (even so), fan go lá" (till day; a popular saying).*

§ 341. The ivy is growing at the door

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\**bou'-ër*, frequently. So also *toğa* (*thou'ä*), *roğa* (*rou'-ä*), etc.

The ivy is green. John and James are in the house. The night is fine (and) soft. The ivy is fresh and green, but the wall is old and yellow. The fox and the dog are not in the meadow, the fox is in the river and the dog is coming home. Brigid is not in the house, she went home.

## EXERCISE LIX.

§ 342. In the middle of words  $\Delta\theta$  and  $\Delta\zeta$ , when followed by a vowel are pronounced (ei)—like ei in height. Thus :—

\* $\Delta\zeta\Delta\iota\theta$  (ei'-ee), the face.

$\Delta\theta\Delta\alpha\alpha\alpha$  (ei-ärK), a horn.

$\Delta\theta\Delta\sigma\tau\alpha\alpha$  (ei'-äs-thär), a halter.

$\alpha\Delta\theta\Delta\alpha\alpha$  (rei'-ärK), sight.

$\text{Ó } \alpha\Delta\zeta\Delta\iota\iota\Delta\iota\zeta$  (ō rei'-äL-ee), O'Reilly.

$\zeta\Delta\theta\Delta\alpha\alpha$  (Gei'-är), a beagle, a hound.

Even when followed by consonants the student may pronounce  $\Delta\theta$  or  $\Delta\zeta$  like ei, unless the  $\Delta$  be marked long.

$\tau\Delta\theta\zeta$  (theiG), Thady—usually "Tim."

$\Delta\theta\mu\Delta\theta$  † (ei'-mädh), timber.

§ 343. The silencing of  $\theta$  and  $\zeta$  as above has brought about the contraction of many words in the spoken language, as—

$\beta\iota\iota\Delta\theta\Delta\iota\mu$ , a year ;	pro-	$\beta\iota\iota\Delta\theta\mu$ , blee'-än
$\beta\alpha\iota\zeta\iota\theta$ , Brigid ;	nounced	$\beta\alpha\iota\zeta\iota\theta$ , breed
$\rho\alpha\iota\zeta\iota\theta$ , patience ;	„	$\rho\alpha\iota\zeta\iota\theta$ , fweed
$\mu\alpha\Delta\theta\Delta\tau$ , of Nuada ;	„	$\mu\alpha\Delta\theta\tau$ , Noo'-äth

As in  $\mu\alpha\zeta \mu\alpha\Delta\theta\Delta\tau$  (mau-noo'-äth), the plain of Nuada, Maynooth.

\*Munster (ei'-ig).

\* $\Delta\theta\mu\Delta\theta$  (au'-madh), except in Munster. In Ulster  $\Delta\theta$ ,  $\Delta\zeta$ , as above are pronounced (ae).

§ 344. Ní fuil aóarc ar bit ar an laog fós, atá sé ós. Cuir aóastar ar do láir, atá sí ag dul síos do'n tobair. Ní faca mé tadús ó Raḡallaig ar an sliaib. Ní fuil aómad ar bit ins an teac, áct atá móm go leor agaimn; cuir fód móna ar an teine anois.

§ 345. Conn O'Reilly is working in the mill. Tim has not a boat on the river, but I have a boat on the lake. There is a little boat in the house. Do not put the halter on the mare; put the halter in your pocket. My sight is not strong; but Niall O'Reilly has no sight at all, he is blind.

#### EXERCISE LX.

Ů AND Š BROAD AT BEGINNING OF WORDS.

§ 346. At the beginning of words ů and š broad have a sound not heard in English, and which we shall represent by the Greek gamma γ.

It is not easy to learn this sound except by ear. Until the student has heard it, it may be pronounced like š broad, *i.e.* (G).

We shall try to teach the sound as well as we can. Take the English word "auger," a carpenter's tool (Irish, tar-áair, thor'-ăCH-ăr). In pronouncing this word "auger" the tongue is pressed against the back part of the mouth in bringing out the sound of g. Try to pronounce "auger" without allowing the tongue to touch the back part of the mouth, and the result will be "auyer," thus giving the sound we want.

It will then be seen that this sound *y* is not so hard as *ɣ*, but is in reality only a partial consonant sound. Try the same experiment with the words "go," "ḡráð," "graw," etc.

The sound of *ḡ* broad is related to the sound of *ɣ* broad, as the sound of *ċ* broad is to the sound of *c* broad.

§ 347. The phrase that we have until now spelled *ḡia ḡuit* is always pronounced *ḡia ḡuit* (*yit*, *almost* *gu-it'*). Another popular phrase is a *ḡráð* (*ă yrau*; *between* *ă grau* and *ă rau*), O love. Another is a *ḡuine cōir* (*ă yin'-ě CHōr*), my good man.

§ 348. The preposition *ar*, on, upon, causes aspiration; as *ar ḡomnall* (*er yōn'-ăL*), on Donal.

*ḡruim* (*dhrim*), back. *pian* (*pee'-ăn*), pain.

§ 349. *ḡia agus Muire ḡuit, a ḡuine cōir. ḡia agus Muire ḡuit, agus pádrais. Ní fuil do ḡort ḡlas fós. Atá mo ḡort mór; áct ní fuil coirce as fás in mo ḡort anois. Atá mo ḡoras (yŭr'-ăs) dúnca. Fuar mé pian in mo ḡruim (yrim). Fuar Conn cōta nuad, agus atá cōta nuad eile ar ḡomnall Ó nAdóda. Ní fuil do laos in mo ḡort (yŭrth); bí sé ins an leuna, áct atá sé ar an sliad anois.*

§ 350. My back is broken. Do not break my window; do not break my door. I am sick, and my pain is great. I was sick, but I am not sick now; I have no pain at all in my back. I was going to Derry in the night, and my horse died on the road (*róo*.)

There is not a tree growing on the mountain ; the mountain is bare and cold.

## EXERCISE XLI.

### COMBINATIONS OF CONSONANTS.

§ 351. Having now finished aspiration of consonants, we have to deal only with some combinations of consonants. In pronouncing English words like "farm," "elm," etc., we usually say in Ireland (faar'-ăm, el'-ëm). This is a peculiarity of our own Irish language, in which some combinations of consonants are pronounced as if there was a vowel between the consonants. Thus:—

- § 352. l, n, r with m  
 ARM (or'-ăm), an army  
 ORM (ür'-ăm), on me  
 GORM (gür'-ăm), blue  
 CORMAC (kür'-ăm-ok), Cormac,  
 Charles  
 COLM (kul'-ăm), a pigeon  
 ANNM (an'-ăm), name

The combination mn is found only in one word, mná (mën-au'), women.

- § 353. rn: CARN (kor'-ăn), a cairn, pile of stones.  
 CORN (kür'-ăn), a goblet.  
 DORN (dhur'-ăn), fist.

- § 354. lb, rb: SCOLB (skül'-ăb), a scollop, splinter of wood.  
 ALBAIN (ol'-ăb-ăn), Scotland.  
 BORB (bür'-ăb), rude, violent.

- § 355. *l̥s*, *r̥s*: *seal̥s* (shal-āG), a hunt.  
*deal̥s* (dal-āG), a thorn.  
*fearl̥s* (far'-āG), anger.

§ 356. *cn*, *gn*, at the beginning of words are rather difficult to pronounce.

- cnoc* (kūn-uk'), a hill.  
*cnám* (kūn-auv'), a bone.  
*cneas* (kin-as'), the skin.  
*gnó* (gūn-ō), work.

To make the pronunciation easier, *cn* and *gn* are pronounced *cr*, *gr*, except in Munster, and similarly *mn* is often pronounced *mr*.

§ 357. *Ói Cormac ins an arm, agus bí sé as dúl go h-Albain, áct fuair sé bás. Atá mo bórna trom. Atá an sliab áró, áct atá an cnoc eile beas. Deun do gno. Rinne sé a díceall; rinne sé a gno go breá. Atá mo cos cam, agus atá cnám briste. Ói carn mór, áró, ar an sliab.*

§ 358. Colm-cille (the) dove (of the) Church, Columkille.

*naom* (Naev), holy.

*nuair* (Noo'-ēr), when (=an uair, the time).

*Ói Colm-cille in Éirinn nuair bí sé ós; fuair sé bás in Albain, áct atá a uais in Éirinn anois. Bí fear as an naom nuair táinig an long do'n oileán. Bí seal asam ar an sliab; bí cú agus gadar asam, agus fuair mé sionnác as dúl síos an cnoc. Atá an colm seal. Dia do beata a baile go h-Éirinn.*

§ 359. Shut your fist. Put a scollop in the thatch. The sky is blue; the day is fine and wholesome. Put your name in the book; do not put down another name. Black, blue, white, green, yellow, red, brown, fair. The work is heavy. Cormac is poor; he has not a house. He has only a poor little house, and there is no door or window in the house.

## EXERCISE LXII.

## COMBINATION OF CONSONANTS, CONTINUED.

§ 360. *lb*, *lm*.

*balb* (bol'-ăv), dumb.

*balbân* (bol'-ăv-aun), a dummy.

*sealb* (shal'-ăv), possession.

§ 361. *nb*, *nm*.

*banb* (bon'-ăv), a young pig.

*leanb* (lan'-ăv), a child.

§ 362. *rb*, *rm*.

*garb* (gor'-ăv), rough.

*marb* (mor'-ăv), dead.

*searb* (sgar'-ăv), bitter.

§ 363. *nc*, *rc*.

\**Donncáo* (dhŭN'-ăCH-ă),  
Donough, Denis.

*doorca* (dhŭr'-ăCH-ă), dark.

\**Murcáo* (mur'-ăCH-ă), Murrough.

*Sorcá* (sŭr'-ăCH-ă), Sarah.

§ 364. *Sorcá* is one of the many old Gaelic names now almost obsolete—more's the pity. In North Connemara, where it is still common, it is "translated" by "Sarah," just as *Donncáo* is represented now always by "Denis."

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\* In these the last syllable is sounded (oo) in Connaught. See § 335.



§ 365. O'Donn<sup>ca</sup>da (ö dhūN'-ăCH-oo-ă), O'Donohoe ; also Donaghey, Dennehy ; mac Donn<sup>ca</sup>da, MacDonough ; O'mur<sup>ca</sup>da, mac mur<sup>ca</sup>da, MacMurrough, Murrough, Murphy.

§ 366. air<sup>ge</sup>ad (ar'-ăg-ădh), money, silver  
 fair<sup>ge</sup> (fwar'-ăg-ě), the sea.  
 mar<sup>ga</sup>d (mor-ăG-ă, Connaught  
 mor'-ăG-oo), a market.

§ 367. Atá an oir<sup>ce</sup> dor<sup>ca</sup> agus bí an lá gar<sup>b</sup> go leor. Ní fáca mé mur<sup>ca</sup>d, ní raib sé ag an mar<sup>ga</sup>d. Bí sé ag an mar<sup>ga</sup>d, agus fuair sé muc agus ban<sup>b</sup> beag ; ní raib air<sup>ge</sup>ad go leor aige, áct fuair sé air<sup>ge</sup>ad ó Art mac mur<sup>ca</sup>da. Táinig sor<sup>ca</sup> a baile anois. Ní fuil ar lean<sup>b</sup> bal<sup>b</sup>. Ní fuil balbán ar bit in mo teac, áct atá píce balbán ins an-teac mór eile ag baile-áta-clia<sup>t</sup>. Atá fair<sup>ge</sup> roir ad oileán beag agus an oileán mór.

§ 368. Dermot MacMurrough is not now alive, he is dead, he died in Ireland. I have only a shilling. I have no other money. A sea, a ship, a boat, a sail. There was a good market in Armagh. The milk is not sweet, it is bitter. The place is rough, but the place is wholesome. The fox is dead. Denis got a blow from Niall, but he is not dead yet. Columbkille has a great name in Erin and in Scotland. There is no king in Scotland now. There is a sea between Ireland and Scotland.

## EXERCISE LXIII.

## COMBINATION OF CONSONANTS.

§ 369. Some consonants coalesce—thus *ol*, *on*, are pronounced like *ul*, *un*.

*coṡlaṡ* (küL'-ă, *Conn.* küL'-oo), sleep.

*ceṡna* (kaeN'-ă), same; *follows a noun*.

*fṡla* (fōL'-ă), old name of Ireland.

*maṡne* (mwan'-ě), of the morning.

§ 370. *ln*, pronounced like *ul*.

*āṡne* (aul'-ě); *níos āṡne*, more beautiful.

§ 371. *no*, pronunciation like *un*.

*ḡránoṡ* (grauN'-ă), ugly.

*inoé* (in-oo'), yesterday.

*inoiu* (in-yoo'), to-day.

§ 372. Instead of saying, "He is sleeping," we say in Irish, "He is *in his* sleeping," "in his sitting," "in his standing," (compare the phrase "He fell out of his standing"), "in his lying," etc.

*Δτά μέ in mo ḡṡlaṡ 's ná úisṡ* (dhoosh'-ee) *mé*, "I am in my sleep (asleep) and do not waken me," is the name of an old Gaelic air, but a piper who knew no Irish used to call it, "Tommy MacCullagh made boots for me."

*seasam* (shas'-ăv), standing.

*suṡe* (see'-ě), sitting.

*tuḡe* (Lee'-ě), lying.

When aspirated they are pronounced *has'-ăv*, *hee'ě*, *lee'-ě*. See § 325.

*Δτά μέ in mo šuṡe* is also used in the sense of "I am *up*," *i.e.*, out of bed; and also—"I am sitting up" after a long illness, etc.

§ 373. *ṡia úuit*, *Δ ṡaṡṡ*. *ṡia is muire úuit*, *Δ ṡiarmuio* (yee'-ărmwid). *Ní fuil oo*

bean ag an margadh iníu? Ní fuil, atá sí tinn, atá m'áthair tinn, agus bí mé féin (myself) tinn iníe, agus bí mé in mo luíge, áct atá mé láidir iníu. Bí Donn-  
cáth liom iníu ag teacht a baile, agus bí an fear ceochna liom ag dul go Corcaig iníe. Ní fuil an áit áluinn, atá an áit gránna. Ní raib mé ar an loc iníe, bí an lá garb, áct bí Dómnall ar an loc eile. Bí ainm eile ar Éirinn, póbla. Atá Donncath in a seasam ar an dún árd. Bí Seumas in a suíde ar an stól ag an teine nuair táinig an sgeul. Dúisig an fear ós, ní fuil sé in a suíde fós.

§ 374.      an lá iníu, to day.  
              an lá iníe, yesterday.

You were asleep when I came. I was not asleep, I was up. Yesterday was rough. to-day is calm; I am going on the lake with a little boat. There is no sail on my boat, the boat is not heavy enough. Put money in your pocket when you are going to Scotland. The dog is dead, he is lying on the floor. There is a dumb person at the door and a bag on his back; put bread and butter and meal in his bag. The man is deaf (and) dumb.

#### EXERCISE LXIV.

COMBINATIONS OF CONSONANTS CONTINUED.

ECLIPSIS.

§ 375. The peculiarity which is usually called eclipsis by writers in Irish grammar, presents no difficulty as regards pronuncia-

tion. To understand how it is so general we must make slight references to the older forms of some words which cause this peculiarity.

§ 376. Take, for example, the Irish word for "our," "your," "their." In the older form of the Gaelic language we may suppose that *arn* (*ärn*)=*our*; *burn* (*wurn*)=*your*; *an* (*än*)=*their*; but in the course of the changes which centuries have caused in spoken Gaelic, these words have become *ar* *bur*, *a*; the final *n* being either prefixed to the following word or altogether lost. Thus—

	are now spelled
<i>arn</i> <i>oün</i> , our fort	<i>ar</i> <i>n'oün</i>
<i>burn</i> <i>oän</i> , your poem	<i>bur</i> <i>n'oän</i>
<i>an</i> <i>oíceall</i> , their best	<i>a</i> <i>n'oíceall</i>

§ 377. And these new forms are pronounced (*är* Noon), (*wur* Naun), (*ä neeh-yäL*), the *nö* in each case being pronounced as *nn*. The sound of the *o* is thus "eclipsed" or overshadowed by that of the *n*: hence the name of this phenomenon.

§ 378. In the same way—

	are written
<i>arn</i> <i>srían</i> , our sun	<i>ar</i> <i>nsrían</i>
<i>burn</i> <i>sealac</i> , your moon	<i>bur</i> <i>nsealac</i>
<i>an</i> <i>sort</i> , their field	<i>a</i> <i>nsort</i>
<i>an</i> <i>sdáire</i> , their laughter	<i>a</i> <i>nsdáire</i>

SOUND OF *ng*.

§ 379. When slender, *ng* is sounded like *ng*, in *sing*, *singer*, that is, like our symbol *n*. It is never soft, like *ng* in *singe*. In

English this sound is not found at the beginning of words.

O'loingsis ō (Len'-shee), Lynch

ling (lin, ling), start.

\*a ngealac (ānal'-aCH), their moon.

\*a ngrian (ā nree'-ān), their sun.

§ 380. When broad, ng is like ng in long-er. This sound of ng is a simple sound, very different from the sound of ng in sing, singer; just as g in begun is different from g in begin. It is a sound not often used: we shall when necessary use the symbol NG to denote it. Thus—

seang, slender (*pron.* shaNG)

teangā, a tongue (taNG'-ā)

Δ ngort (ā NGūrth)

Δ nḡaire (ā NGaur'-ě)

ng sounded as if

shong

tong-ā

ūng-ūrth'

ūng-aur'-ě

§ 381. The student should not be discouraged by this, the most difficult sound of the language. At the beginning of words it may be pronounced as N, if the learner cannot acquire the correct sound at once.

§ 382. Támic Tāōs agus Diarmuid Δ baile, agus rinne siad Δ noiceall aēt ní fuair siad airgead uaim. Δta Δrt agus Murcāō ins an teac, agus atā Δ nooras (Nūr'-ās) fosgailte. Ní'l Δ leanb baib, atā teangā aige. Fuair Tomás agus Seumas an capall in Δ ngort inoé. Δtā long as Tāōs Ó loingsis, ní fuil báō aige.

§ 383. We made a pretty poem, our poem is long and sweet. Your door is closed. Hugh and Niall were coming home from the river, and their laughter was loud

\* Like ěns-al'-āCH, ěng-ree'-ān.

(ΔΑΥ). Our field is green; your field is white (bán) and poor now. Dermot Lynch is in Scotland now; his mother is in Ireland, and his father is in America.

#### EXERCISE LXV.

§ 384. Just as words like ΔΑΥ, ΔΥΡ, ΔΝ, etc. (words which we may conveniently call *eclipsing* words) have lost the final *n* before *b* and *ς*; so they have lost it before vowels :—

ΔΑΥ ΔΑΔΑΥΡ, our father  
 ΔΥΡ ΔΟΔΑΥΡ, your work  
 ΔΝ ΙΜ, their butter

are now

ΔΑΥ Ν-ΔΑΔΑΥΡ (ǎr Nah'-ǎr)  
 ΔΥΡ Ν-ΔΟΔΑΥΡ (wur Nüb'-ǎr)  
 Δ Ν-ΙΜ (ǎ nim).

§ 385. The only preposition which in modern Irish causes eclipsis is the preposition *in*, in, with which we are now familiar.

Thus, instead of *in* ΔΟΥΝ, in a fort,  
*in* ΔΟΥΡΤ, ,, field,

we have

ι ΔΟΥΝ (ǎ Noon)  
 ι ΔΟΥΡΤ (ǎ NGürth, üng-ürth').

When *n* is removed from the *in*, all that remains is the vowel *ι*, and as prepositions are not emphasized the vowel-sound of *ι* is obscure; hence we denote it by *ǎ* in the key words.

§ 386. Indeed it is not unusual to write a ΔΟΥΝ, in a fort; Δ ΔΟΥΡΤ, in a field; but it is better to write

1 noún, 1 n̄gort; and leave á noún, á n̄gort—their fort, their field.

§ 387. In the same way, it is not unusual to write 1 n-áit, in a place; 1 n-éirinn, in Ireland; or even o n-áit á n-éirinn; but it is far better for beginners to write in áit, in éirinn, as we have done up to this

§ 388. 1 n̄galuim, in Galway.

(ā NGal'-iv, *almost like* ūng-al'-iv; the l like l in valiant).

ATÁ AR N-ATAIR beo fós, ní fuil sé marb.  
ATÁ BUR N-ARÁN milis, áct atá á n-im  
searb. ATÁ MURCAO agus DONNALL AS  
obair in Albain agus atá á n-obair trom.  
Bí iolar mór áluinn AS DONNCAO agus AS  
ART, áct fuair á n-iolar bás. ATÁ NIAL  
agus NÓRA boct, ní fuil á n-eorna AS fás  
in á n̄gort.

§ 389. Distinguish: atá an obair trom, the work  
is heavy;

atá á n-obair trom, their  
work is heavy.

I found (fuair) your donkey on the road:  
Niall and John are coming home, their  
place is empty. Your door is not open.  
Nora, I found your (to) little bird on the  
floor. Nora and Una, your (bur) lamb is  
dead; and your floor is not clean. Our  
poem is sweet; your poem is long.

#### EXERCISE LXVI.

§ 390. ECLIPSIS OF l, n, r, s.

These letters are not eclipsed; the n of  
the eclipsing word disappears.

This was not always the case. Instead of in  
leabhar, in a book, we often find in older Irish in  
lleabhar; so for in rós we find irros; for in muir  
imuir, for in nuí, 1 nuí, etc.

## EXAMPLES:

AR LEABAR, our book; 1 leabar (ă lou'-ăr) in a book; AR LONG, our ship; A SEOL, their sail.

## § 391. m AND b.

Instead of continuing to say ARN BÃO, our boat; in BÃO, in a boat, the speakers of Irish found it easier to say ARM BÃO, im BÃO; by degrees these were pronounced ARM AÓ, im AÓ, but to keep a record of the original word, we now write AR MBÃO ār maudh), 1 mbáo (ă maudh). Here again we see that the "eclipsed" letter, b, is not noticed at all in pronunciation.

§ 392. ATÁ CONN AGUS NIALL AR AN LOC ANOIS 1 MBÃO. NÍ RAIB MÉ 1 MBÃO AR BÍ, BÍ MÉ AR AN AIL. NÍL BUIR MBÓ (MÓ) SEAN, ATÁ SÍ ÓG PÓS, AGUS ATÁ BAINNE GO LEOR AICI. NÁ CUIR UISGE 1 MBAINNE (mwan'-ě); NÁ CUIR BAINNE INS AN UISGE. NÍ'L BÁRO MÓR IN ÉIRINN ANOIS, FUAIR AR MBÁRO (maurdh) BÁS. NÍ'L AOL AR BUIR MBALLA (moL'-ă).

§ 393. The bard found the poem in a book. The story is not in any book. We have no ship, our ship is lost. There is no sail in your boat, your sail is lost. There was a large hole in your sail. Our bread and our milk.

## · EXERCISE LXVII.

## § 394. ECLIPSIS OF p, c, t.

Instead of saying ARN PÓCA, our pocket,

„ CEANN, „ head

„ TÍR, „ country



it was found easier to say *ar n bóca*, *ar sceann*, *ar oír*; then the *n* dropped out, and to preserve the original word, we now write

*ar bpóca* (är bök'-),  
*ar sceann* (är gaN: Munster, g-youN),  
*ar oír* (är deer).

Here again we see the rule for pronouncing eclipsed words exemplified—the eclipsed letters, *p*, *c*, *t*, are not noticed in pronunciation.

§ 395. Níl gráð agaid ar búr oír. Atá gráð mór agaimn ar éirinn, ar oír. Atá nóra agus brisíó ag obair ag an tobair, atá a oúirne láir, áct atá mo túirne briste. Níl doras ar ar oteac. Tá arct agus niall ag teact; pás a mbealach.

§ 396. Our island, our country. They have no money, their pocket is empty, there is not a shilling in their pocket. Our tree (groN) is green yet. They are not working now, their spinning wheel (dhoorne) is broken. John and James are coming home to Ireland, their father died, and their house is now empty. Leave our way. Their mother died, their heart (gree'-ě) is broken. We have our health yet.

§ 397. THE "OUR FATHER."

An páir.

Ar n-áir, atá ar neamh, go naomhtar t-aínn; go dtigíó do rígeact; go ndéantar do toil ar an talamh mar snítear ar neamh. Tabair dúinn iníu ar n-áran

laeteamail, agus maic dúinn ar bpiaca  
mar maiceamuid dár bpeiceamnaib féin;  
agus ná léig sinn i scatuḡad, áct saor  
sinn ó otc. Amén.

### An fwad'-er.

är nah'-ir a-thau' er nav gü Naev'-har than'-  
äm, gü dig'-ee dhũ ree'äCHth; gü naen'-  
thär dhũ hel er än thol'-äv mor nee'-här er  
nav. Thou'är, *oon in-yoo'* är när-aun' Lae'-  
hoo-il, ogus mah yoon or vee'-äCH-ä mor  
wah'-äm-id dhär vae'-hoon-iv faen; ogus  
Nau laeg shin ä goh'-oo, oCHth saer shin  
ō ũlk om-aen'. The title means "The  
Pater," from the word with which the prayer  
begins in Latin.

### EXERCISE LXVIII.

#### § 398. ECLIPSE OF p.

Instead of saying *arn pïon*, our wine, etc.,  
the speakers of Irish found it easier to say  
*arn vïon*. Instead of *arn fuit*, our blood,  
they said *arn Wil*. This new sound of  
v or W they represented by *ü* aspirated.  
Then, when the *n* of the eclipsing words  
dropped out, they began to write, as we do  
now, *ar üpion* (veen), *ar üfruit* (Wil).  
Hence we say that *p* is eclipsed by *ü*  
aspirated.

§ 399. The particle *an*, used in asking  
questions, causes eclipsis, as, *an üpaca*  
*tú?* (än Wok'-ä thoo) did you see? *an*  
*üfruit tú go maic?* (än Wil thoo gü mah),  
are you well? See § 257. *An üfruit ḡian*  
*ḡat?* Ätä. Have you a knife? I have

(yes). In the spoken language the *an*, or at least the *n*, usually omitted before consonants; hence 'otuigeann tú, 'bpuil tú, are the forms usually heard.

§ 400. Tuigeann sé (thig'-āN), he understands. Ní tuigeann sí (hig'-āN), she does not understand; an 'otuigeann tú? (dhig'-āN), do you understand?

§ 401. A, *her*, has no effect on the following consonants; a brós, her shoe; a brós (Wrōg), his shoe; a mbrós (mrōg), their shoe.

§ 402. Ár bpuil agus ár bfeoil (v-yōl), ní faca mé *bur* bfuinneos (Win'-ōg) nuad fós. An bfacea tú Seumas inoiu? Ní faca mé Seumas; ní táinic sé a baile fós. Táinic sé a baile inoé, aet ní táinic Míceál leis. An bpuil o'atair tinn? Atá sé tinn go leor, atá sé in a luige fós. An bpuil do mátair tinn? Ní fuil sí tinn anois, atá sí in a suíbe. An 'otuigeann tú Saebilge? Ní tuigeann Míceál Saebilge fós; ní tuigeann sé aet (only) an beurla. An bpuil capall agat? Ní fuil, aet atá asal beag agam. An bfuair (Woo'-ir) tú airgead in do póca? Ní fuair mé airgead, aet fuair mé litir.

§ 403. He does not understand me. The man is old, he does not understand the child. Have you a good horse? I have. Put the saddle on your horse. Did you see my horse to-day? No (ní faca mé). Your wine is strong; you got your wine in another country; you did not get your wine.

in Ireland. Did the man die yet? He did not (ní fuair); he is not lying now, he is up, and he is on the lake in a boat to-day. Did the saint find a new country? He did; he found America and he came home in his boat to Ireland.

### EXERCISE LXIX.

§ 404. After the article an we, in certain cases, find what seems to be eclipse, thus, an tsúil (án thool) the eye; mac an tsaoir (mok án theer), the son of the craftsman, *i.e.*, MacIntyre, Macateer. We shall afterwards see when and why this takes place; at present it is sufficient to say that the combination ts is pronounced like τ, the s being passed over, as if eclipsed.

### § 405. SOME EXCEPTIONAL WORDS.

Tabair, give. This would, if regular, be pronounced (thou'-är), or in Ulster (thō-är). See §285. Being a very common word, it is shortened to (thör, or even to thür). The phrase tabair dom, give to me, which would regularly be (thou'-är yüm) is shortened to (thür'-üm), in Munster (thür-üm'). In Ulster they say tabair dom (thör dhoo).

### § 406. eo AND iu SHORT.

As we have seen in § 95, eo and iu are usually long. In a few words they are short.

deoc (*dūCH, d-yūCH*), a drink.

eoCAIR (*ūCH'-ir*), a key.

fluc (*flūCH, fl-yūCH*), wet.

seomra (*shūm'-rā*), a room, chamber.

tiug (*tū, t-yūh*), thick.

deoc an doruis (*dūCH ān dhūr'-ish*),  
the drink of the door, the parting  
drink.

In some places *moiu* (*inyū'*). In Munster, *moiu*  
(*in-yūv*), *tiug* (*t-yūv*).

§ 407. dom, to me.

duit, to thee.

dó (*dhō*), to him.

dí (*dee*), to her.

§ 408. Tabair deoc do mo capall, agus  
tabair fear agus coirce dó. Nā tabair  
uisge fear do'n láir. Fear mé deoc  
uisge as an tobar. Atá an doras dúnta,  
agus atá glas mór, trom ar an doras  
eile; an bfuil an eoCAIR asat, a nORA?  
Ní bfuil, atá an eoCAIR as ūna. Atá seomra  
ins an teac. An bfuil do sparán asat  
anois? Ní fuil, atá mo sparán in mo  
seomra. Ní fuil an fear tinn, atá sé in a  
seomra, in a suíde. An bfuil tú in do  
suíde fós?

§ 409. Did you get a drink at the well?  
No, but I got milk at the house. The  
woman gave (to) him a drink of water.  
Give to the poor man meal and bread and  
butter. Do not give oats to your horse  
yet. The day is wet; yesterday was dry  
and cold. The key is lost; I have not the  
key. Nora has not the key; give the key

to her. Do not give me the key, I am going to Dublin to-day, give the key to Niall.

### EXERCISE LXX.

DIFFICULT WORDS.

§ 410. The pronunciation of some words is difficult to the beginner, owing to the number of aspirated consonants in them. But if each syllable is taken separately, and pronounced according to the ordinary rules, there will be little difficulty. We shall merely give a few examples here, as we shall continue to give after each new word its pronunciation.

ᐱᕐᕐᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ (ei'-ee), face.

ÄÖÖÄR (au'-Wär), cause.

coróce (CHee'-hě), ever=50 brát.

oīřce (ee'-hě), night.

poŕmΔR (fō'-wǎr), autumn, harvest time..

SAI'ÖBIR (sei'-věr), rich. Often (sev'-ěr).

geimread (gea'-roo, Munster, gef'ră, gee'-ră), winter.

These words look still more difficult: when, instead of the usual dot, the letter *n* is used (§ 227) to make the aspiration, with either ordinary Irish type or the Roman letter, thus :—

choronche, or choidhche, ever.

oídhche, or oidhche, night.

oidhche Shamhna (ee'-hě hou'-ně),  
Hallow Eve.

§ 411. ceó (k-yō), a fog.

BOCT AGUS SAIBHIR. BÍ DOMNALL SAIBHIR  
AET ATÁ SÉ BOCT ANOIS, NÍ FUIL AIRGEAD  
AIGE. FOGHMAR AGUS SEIMHREAD. NÍL AN  
FOGHMAR TE; ATÁ AN SEIMHREAD PUAR.  
SEIMHREAD PUAR FLIUC. ATÁ CEÓ MÓR AR  
AN LOC. SEIMHREAD SARB, FOGHMAR FLIUC.

§ 412. I was in the house (on) Hallow  
Eve. The night is dark, the moon is not  
in the sky. Dermot is rich yet ; he has  
money in his pocket. The drink is whole-  
some. Put the key in your pocket. The  
night is wet ; my coat is heavy. I came  
from Armagh to-day, and I am going over  
to Scotland now. Did you see the poor  
man. No, I did not see the ship ; there  
was a heavy fog on the water.

#### EXERCISE LXXI.

§ 413. Only one chapter remains to be added to  
the foregoing treatise on the pronunciation of  
modern Irish. In every language there are words  
which are not pronounced according to the ordinary  
rule, and in Irish, a language which has been spoken  
without much change for so many centuries, there,  
of course, exceptional words. Considering that  
Irish has been, for some two centuries at least,  
spoken by a people untrained to read and write the  
language, the wonder is that so few words are  
irregular.

Instead of giving here all the irregular words of the  
language, we will indicate an arrangement of ir-  
regular words to which we can easily refer in sub-  
sequent lessons, and the irregular words can thus be  
learned by degrees, and with comparatively little  
trouble. We will divide the words irregularly pro-  
nounced into classes, and we can afterwards refer  
to these as *Irreg.* A, B, C, and D, etc'

## § 414. IRREGULAR WORDS, A.

Some words are irregular in pronunciation because they are unduly shortened in rapid pronunciation. We have already given examples (§ 343) of one class of words, in which, for the purpose of avoiding hiatus, contraction takes place.

(1) Thus=*bliadain*, a year, is *pron. not* blee'-ă-ën but blee'-ăn.

§ 415. (2) There are a few classes of ordinary words, with a long termination, in which the termination is shortened. The ordinary terminations thus shortened are:—

## § 416.

Termination	full pron.	shortened to
-amail	ou'-ăl	ool
-amain	ou-ăn	oon
-uḡadō	oo'-ă	oo
-māō	wă, woo	oo
-iḡrō	ee'-ee	ee

## § 417. So in words like—

<i>marbuiḡ</i>	<i>mor'-ee</i>
<i>sealbuiḡ</i>	<i>shal'-ee</i>
<i>ollmuniḡ</i>	<i>ŭl'-ee</i>
<i>fāḡbāil</i>	<i>faug'-aul</i>
<i>fāḡbāil</i>	<i>(fau'-aul) faul</i>
<i>māolmūire</i>	<i>(mweel'-rē) Miles</i>

## § 418.

*canamain* (kon'-oon), a dialect  
*fearamail* (far'-ool), manly  
*flaitreamail* (floh'-ool), princely, hence  
 generous.

In Munster these words are accented on the last syllable.



§ 419. *So mbeannuigib' Dia duit ! So mbeannuigib' Dia agus Muire duit gū-maN'-ee*). This is the full form of the ordinary salutation, which is contracted to *Dia duit* in Munster. It means—

May		God		bless (everything)		for thee
So		Dia		mbeannuigib'		duit

§ 420. *'mbeannuigib' Dia duit, a taidís. So mbeannuigib' Dia is Muire duit, a Nóra. An b'aca tú an ceo ar an loc' ? Ní f'aca mé bád nó long ar an loc' iníu. Fear flaitéamail, flait fearamail. Ói an fear flaitéamail, fial. Ní fuil an rí as teacht a baile fós.*

§ 421. Did you get money? No ; I got corn at the market. Barley or oats? Nora got a rich husband (fear), he is princely and generous. I did not get the key. Do not leave the key on the floor. Miles Lynch has the key. I have not the lock.

## EXERCISE LXXII.

### § 422. IRREGULAR WORDS, B.

Some words are irregular from the fact that a consonant in a word is moved from its proper position for greater ease in pronunciation.

\**Concúb'ar*, Connor, is often pronounced *Cnocúb'r* (*KnūCH'oor*).

\**mumcille*, a sleeve, is often pronounced *mnuicille* (*mnee'-hi-lē'*).

*Coisríg*, bless, is often pronounced *carsuig* (*kor'-sig*).

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\* Often as if *Cnocúb'r*, *mnuicille*.

423. The words for "brother" and "isster."		
	dearb-bráðair	dearb-siúr
Correct pron.	dar'-áv-vrau'-hër	derv-hyoor
Contract. (Con.)	dreh'-aur	dreh'-oor
" (Mun.)	dreh-aur	dreh-oor'
" (Ulster)	daar'hår	der'-hår

The possessive case and plural of "sister" is dearb-séadair (der'-ev-ha'-hår) shortened to dref-aer'.

But the learner should pronounce these two words correctly as above. They are the most curiously pronounced of all the words in the language.

### EXERCISE LXXIII.

Not to weary the student by giving at once all the exceptional words of the language, we propose to speak now of simple matters.

#### § 424. THE GENDER OF IRISH WORDS.

Beings possessing animal life are divided into male and female, and the words which are NAMES for beings of the male sex are said to be of the masculine gender, and the words which are NAMES for beings of the female sex are said to be of the feminine gender.

Thus the following words are masculine: fear, a man: capall, a horse; tarb (thor'-áv), a bull; coiteac (Kel'-äch); Munster (Kel-oCH'), a cock.

These are feminine: bean, a woman; tair, mare; bó, a cow; cearc, a hen.

§ 425. But in Irish, as in Latin, Greek, and most other languages, even things without life are personified, and said to be either masculine or feminine in gender.

Thus the following words are said to be masculine :—(see vocabulary to the first part of Simple Lessons in Irish), *am*, time; *sol*, lime; *arán*, bread; *bás*, death; *bainne*, milk, etc.

These are said to be feminine : *ail*, a cliff; *áit*, a place; *coill*, a wood, etc.

§ 426. In English, the words “time,” “lime,” “cliff,” etc., are said to be neuter gender, that is—*neither* masculine nor feminine. In the older Irish, also, some words were regarded as neuter, and there are still a few traces of this in modern Irish.

§ 427. How are we to know what words are to be regarded as masculine and what as feminine? Not from the meaning of the words, but from their form, or, we might say, from their ENDINGS.

§ 428. Thus, as a general rule, all words are masculine which end in a consonant or two consonants, preceded by a BROAD vowel (*a, o, u*). For example, *am*, *sol*, *arán*, *bás*, given above. This rule, of course, does not affect words like *cearc*, a hen, which is naturally feminine.

§ 429. Similarly, as a general rule, words are of feminine gender which end in a consonant or two consonants, preceded by a SLENDER vowel (*e, i*), as *áit*, *ail*, *coill* above. This rule does not affect words such as *prince*, which is, of course, masculine.

§ 430. This use of masculine and feminine gender, for words denoting things without life, has an effect on the use of the pronouns for masculine (he), feminine (she),

and neuter (it). Instead of having three pronouns for masculine (he), feminine (she), neuter (it), we find as a rule only two pronouns, *sé*, *sí* ;—*sé* being used for masculine nouns, and *sí* for feminine. As *Atá an fear fada, agus atá sé follám*, the grass is long and it *literally*, he) is wholesome. *Ní fuil an áit tirim, agus ní fuil sí follám*, the place is not dry, and it (*literally*, she) is not wholesome.

(See Vocabulary to Part I. of Lessons.)

§ 431. *Fuair úna cataoir úr as an margadh, áit bí sí briste ar an ród. Ní fuil an bótar bog ; atá sé tirim anois. Atá an gual daor, ní fuil sé saor. Fuair mé eun ós, bí sé suas ar an aill. An bpaca tú an lion, atá sé síos as an tobac fás an láir ins an leuna ; atá sí ós fós agus bí sí ar seacrán.*

§ 432. I have the hammer. It is not heavy. Nora has a hen, she is young. The grass is not green now, it is yellow. The weather is fine, it is warm (and) dry. There is a wood at the well, it is green. The door is strong ; it is high and wide. The sack is wide, it is strong (and) heavy. Leave the flax on the floor, it is soft yet. The young cock is at the door' Our hammer is lost, it is not in the bag. They found their cow in the meadow. Dermot found his horse at the well. Brigid found her cow at the door.

## EXERCISE LXXIV.

§ 433. A sentence is a saying which conveys some complete meaning ; as *atá Tomás tinn* ; *ní raib Órigiú as an tobac iníu* ; *fuair an fear bás*.

§ 434. Every sentence may be divided into two parts : (1) the thing spoken about, or the subject of the sentence, as *Tomás*, *Órigiú*, *an fear*, above; and (2) what is said about the subject, as *atá tinn*, is sick; *ní raib as an tobac*, was not at the well; *fuair bás*, died.

§ 435. In the sentences above, the words *Tomás*, *Órigiú*, *an fear*, are said to be in the nominative case.

§ 436. In the sentences "Hugh burned the boat," "Art struck the horse," "the King killed the Druid," the words "boat," "horse," "Druid," are said to be in the objective case. For further illustration of the meaning of sentence, subject, case, etc., see any English Grammar. The objective case in Irish is commonly called the accusative.

§ 437. In modern Irish, as in English, the nominative and objective cases of words are the same in form.

§ 438. The article *an* aspirates the first consonant of feminine nouns in the nominative and accusative cases.

- An bean (van), the woman.  
 „ bó (Wō), the cow.  
 „ éaora (CHaer'-ă), the sheep.  
 „ éarraíς (CHor'-ëg), the rock.  
 „ éatáoir (CHoh'-eer), the chair.  
 „ feoil (yöl), the meat.  
 „ páirc (fau'-irk), the field.

The student should here look back at what has been said about the effect of aspiration on the sounds of the letters, especially at the beginning of words.

§ 439. TADAIR DOM AN ÉATÁOIR. TADAIR AN FEOIL DO NÓRA. NÍ'L AN PÁIRC GLAS ANOIS. BÍ AN CAPALL AGUS AN BÓ AG AN DOBAR. NÍ'L AN ÉARRAÍς AG AN DÚN ANOIS, ATÁ SÍ BRISTE SUAS. CUIR AN ÉAORA AGUS AN BÓ IN DO PÁIRC. NÁ FÁS AN BEAN AG AN DORAS.

§ 440. The tall man and the young woman. The woman died ; the man did not die. Do not leave the chair at the door. Do not give the hay to the ass. Do not give the meat to me ; give bread to me. The meat is scarce. I did not see your cow on the road (róo). He did not see the cow and the calf.

#### EXERCISE LXXV.

§ 441. Feminine words beginning with *o* and *é* are not aspirated by the article in the nominative and accusative.

- An *o*iallaio, the saddle.  
 An *é*ir, the country land.

§ 442. ATÁ AN TÍR SARÓBIR, ní fuil sí boct anois. Ní fuil mo tír saróbir fós. Ná cuir an diallaio ar an asal, atá sí trom. Fág an teine ar an urlár. Ná dún an doras, atá sé briste. Atá an cearc (h-yark) agus an coileac ag úna. Níl ár ndiallaio ar an láir.

The tillage field (gort) is not green, it is yellow now ; the pasture field (páirc) is green, it is not yellow. The mountain is high, it is between Armagh and the other mountain. Daniel O'Hea has the chair : he got the chair in the house. Do not put the thatch on the house yet, the weather is not cold, it is dry (and) warm. The winter is coming, it is cold (and) wet ; the harvest was dry (and) wholesome.

#### EXERCISE LXXVI.

TRANSLATION OF " THIS " AND " THAT."

§ 443. In the phrases, " this man," " this woman," and the sentences, " this house is on the cliff," " this meat is not fresh," etc., the word "this" is translated into Irish by so (*sú*, *like su in suspend*).

§ 444. The word so always follows the noun to which it refers.

§ 445. It is not sufficient to say *pear so*, this man, *bean so*, this woman, etc. ; in translating "this" the student must always put the article *an* before the noun and the word *so* after it.

AN aíl so, this cliff (the-cliff-this) ;  
 AN aimsín so, this weather ; AN maṡad so,  
 this dog ; AN bean so, this woman ; AN feoil  
 so, this meat.

¶ § 446. Similarly the word for "that" is  
 sín (shin, *like shin in shinty*), and the  
 article AN must be used with it, just as with  
 so. As, AN áit sín, that place; AN capall  
 sín, that horse ; AN feoil sín, that meat.

§ 447. ATÁ AN síODA sín ṡAOR áÉT ATÁ  
 AN olann so SAOR. TABAIR ṡOM AN CATAOIR  
 sín, TABAIR AN stól sín ṡO NÓRA. Suid  
 síos AR AN stól so, A PÁṡRUIG: AN ṡFUIL  
 sgeul AR bít AGAT inṡiu ? AN ṡFACA tú AN  
 capall mór so ? Ní fACA mé AN capall  
 sín. ATÁ AN coirce so GLAS, ATÁ AN seASAL  
 so buíDE.

§ 448. Was this ship on the lake yet ?  
 No. This wine is dear, it came to Ireland  
 from America. That wine is cheap. Put  
 that trout in the bag, and put this salmon  
 in the other bag. This salmon is fresh, the  
 trout is not fresh, it is not wholesome. This  
 man came home this morning.

#### EXERCISE LXXVII.

§ 449. If an adjective accompanies the  
 noun, the words so, sín, are placed after  
 the adjective, as AN stól beAS so, this little  
 stool. If two or more adjectives accom-  
 pany the noun, so or sín is placed last of  
 all : as, AN túirne beAS trom sín ; AN tíR  
 ARSA, áluinn so.



§ 450. The word *úo* (oodh) is used after nouns in the same way as *so* and *sin*, as *an fear úo*, *an oíóce úo*, *an áit úo*. The word *úo* is never used except with a thing connected in some way with the person to whom you speak or write ; as, *an fear úo*, that man whom you have seen or heard of; *an oíóce úo*, that night you remember; *an áit úo*, that place you know well.

In Ulster the word *yon* is used in English just as *úo* is in Irish.

§ 451.

*arís* (ă-reesh'), again.

*riam* (ree'-ăv), ever (in the past).

*Ná cuir an gual duib úo ar an teine.*  
*Cuir an breac mór ins an mála, áct cuir*  
*an breac beag úo ins an abainn. Táinig*  
*an fear ós so a baile anois, bí sé in Albain.*  
*Ní fáca mé an tír sin riam, ní raib mé in*  
*Albain rós. Fuair mé an diallaio so ins*  
*an siopa. Átá an tseimreadh so fuar so*  
*leor anois.*

§ 452. I was not in that house, but you were in the house. This man was not in my house. I was going to Derry that night. but I came home again. I was never in that place. Were you ever on this lake? I was never on Lough Mask, but I was on Lough Owel, and I was on that little island. There is a big tree growing on that island. That big tree is not growing on the island now. I gave that shilling to Nora. That winter was cold, that autumn was warm. I was in the house that morning.

## EXERCISE LXXVIII.

## § 453. IRREGULAR WORDS, C.

Some few words are irregularly pronounced because some consonants in them are not pronounced fully.

§ 454. Thus in a few words the three consonants *ngn* are contracted to *N* in pronunciation.

congnað *not* kŭng'-nă *but* kooN'-ă, help.  
 iongnað — { ŭng'-nă or } — oo'-Nă, wonder.  
                                   { iNG'-nă, }  
 viongnað — diNG'-nă — dee'-Nă.

In Connaught, kooNoo, eeNoo, deeNoo.

§ 455. In many words

ɔ̃c̃ are *pron.* ɔ̃ (t=d+h)  
 ʒ̃c̃ — c (k=g+h)  
 b̃c̃ } — ɸ (f=v+h)  
 m̃c̃ }  
 m̃c̃ — mp

Thus séɔ̃c̃e, *pron. as* séɛe.  
 leaʒ̃c̃a, — leaca.  
 lioim̃c̃a, — líoɸa.  
 O'Duð̃c̃aɪʒ̃ (O'Duffy), — ō dhuf'-ee.  
 O'Coð̃c̃aɪʒ̃ (O'Coffey), — ōküf'-ee.  
 iom̃c̃uɹ, — ŭmpur.  
 ɔ̃im̃c̃ealɫ, — ɔ̃impäL.  
 lúɫm̃aɹ, — lúɸaɹ.

(This is not to be imitated.)

§ 456. The names of rivers are feminine.

an ʋóim̃n      ăn Wōn, the Boyne.  
 an ɸeoɪɹ      „ yōɹ, the Nore.  
 an ʋeaɹʋa      „ var'-wa, the Barrow.  
 an laoɪ      „ Lee, the Lee.  
 an ɸeað̃aɪɫ      „ ou'-ěl, the Foyle.  
 an lif̃e      „ Lif'-ě, the Liffey.  
 an éɪɹne      „ aer'-ně, the Erne.  
 an m̃uɔ̃ɪʋ      „ Woo'-ee, the Moy.

§ 457. Cuir an báð beag so ar an laoi, agus cuir an long úr ar an Éirne. Ní fuil an bóinn leatán ag Droichead-Áta. Áta Baile Áta Cliac ar an life. Fás an báð ins an abainn úr. Ní fáca mé an báð ag dul suas an loc úr, bí se ag dul ar seachrán ar an loc. Fuair mé an báð beag so ar an loc agus táinig sé do'n oileán árd úr.

§ 458. The Moy is wide enough in Ballina. That young man got a salmon in the Erne. Put that book in your pocket, it is not heavy. This big book is heavy. That big wide book. The Foyle is wide at Derry. The Barrow, the Boyne, the Nore, the Foyle. I went from the Erne to the Lee. Dermot went on the Lee down to Cork, and he went from Ireland to Scotland. He was never in Scotland.

#### EXERCISE LXXIX.

§ 459. IRREGULAR WORDS. CLASS D.

The pronunciation of every language changes somewhat with time, the spelling has to be changed to suit the pronunciation. There are thus many differences of spelling and pronunciation between Modern Irish as now written and spoken and the language as it was written and spoken centuries ago. But some common words, although their spelling has changed with the general change, have retained wholly or in part their old pronunciation. We have already met some specimens.

## § 460. PECULIAR VOWEL SOUNDS.

	Not	but	older Irish
as	og	eg	(oc)
ar	or	er	(or)
aiŕe	ag'-ě	eg'-ě (§ 181)	(oiŕe)
aiŕi	ak'-ee	ek'-ee (§ 181)	(oiŕi)
beas	baG	beG	beŕ
raib	rav	rev	roibe

## § 461. CONSONANT SOUNDS.

The consonants which have in some words retained, to an unusual degree, traces of an older pronunciation are *o* and *g*. At present *o* and *g* broad are pronounced with the guttural sound which we denote by the Greek *γ* at the beginning of words only. There is evidence that at one time *o* and *g* broad had this sound always, and some words retain it in whole or in part. Thus—

cróðā, *pron.* krō'-yā, or krōg'-ā, brave.  
 oiaðā, — dee'-ā-yā, or dee'-āg-ā, godly.

§ 462. So *o*orugā, a fishing line (dhŭr'-oo-ā) is in Donegal *o*orugā (dhŭr'-ug-ā) ; and *teaglað*, a family (tei'-lāCH) is in Donegal *teglāð* (teG'-lāCH, and in some places *tey'-lāCH*).

§ 463. At the end of words *o* broad is now silent. In Scottish Gaelic *ruaò*, etc., are yet pronounced roo'-āy. Some terminations of verbs have preserved the sound partially in our Irish. Thus, the terminations -aò, -eaò, of the 3rd singular of imperative, imperfect and conditional active of verbs are pronounced as a rule as

-ăCH, a softened form of an older pronunciation -ăy. Again, the perfect passive terminations -að, -eað are pronounced in parts of Munster as -ăG, a slightly hardened form of ăy. Examples will be given in due course.

## EXERCISE LXXX.

§ 464. We have already seen that *atá cōta nuad̃ ar art* (a new coat is on Art) is the Irish way of saying that Art is wearing a new coat. Thus also all sorts of burdens are said to be *on* a person, not only actual burdens of any sort, but such burdens as grief, trouble, anxiety, anger, pain, hunger, thirst, etc.

## § 465.

ocras (ük'-räs), hunger	tart (thort) thirst
tuirse (thursä, see f), weariness	ualač (oo'-äl-ăCH), a load, a burden
orm (ürm), on me	orrainn (ür'-en), on us.
ort (ürth), on thee	orraib̃ (ür'-ev), on ye
aír (er), on him *	orra (ür'-ă), on them
uirrí (er'-ě), on her *	

\* Note that these two words are irregular in pronunciation.

§ 466. *Atá ocras ar Niall, atá tart ar Nóra. Tabair deoç do'n leanb̃, atá tart mór aír. Ní fuil tart orm anois, fuair mé deoç uisge síos as an tobair. An bfuil ocras ort? Ní fuil, ačt atá tart orm, tabair deoç dom. A díarmuib̃, tabair an fear so do'n láir, atá ocras uirrí. Ní fuil tart ar an láir úd̃, ačt atá ocras ar an asal ós so. Ná cuir ualač mór ar an asal úd̃ atá tuirse aír anois, bí sé as an mar-*

ḡAD AGUS UALAC MÓR COIRCE AR A ÓRUM.  
An bfuil tuirse ort? Suid síos.

§ 467. ATÁ tuirse orm, I am tired.

leig do ḡsít (leg dhũ shgeeh) rest yourself, *literally*, let (away) your weariness.

Open the door, we are tired ; we are coming from Armagh. I am not tired, but there is a pain in my back. John is hungry. Mary is thirsty, Dermot is tired. Nora is sick. I am very hungry (great hunger is on me). Were ye very thirsty yesterday? We were, but we got a drink at that little well. That well is cold and wholesome. Dermot and Teig were in that place yesterday, and they were tired when they came home at (in the) night. Are you tired? I am not tired to-day. I was tired yesterday.

#### EXERCISE LXXXI.

§ 468.

aičmeula (ah'-vael-ä), regret	eagla(a Glä), fear
brón (brōn) sorrow	faicéios (fat'-hees),
doilḡíos (dhel'-yees), grief	fear, <i>Connacht</i>
mo brón (mũ vron), my	tinneas (tin'-äs,
sorrow, alas.	sickness.

§ 469. Ní raib ḡaeóilḡe agam nuair bí mé óḡ, agus atá aičmeula orm anois. ATÁ brón mór orrainn anois, atá ar n-atair marb. Nuair táinig siad do'n áit úd, bí eagla orra. Táinig eagla orm, áct ní fáca mé taróibse ar bí ins an áit sin. An bfuil faicéios ort? ATÁ tinneas trom ar do máchair. Ní fuil ocras ar bí orm, áct atá tinneas orm, agus atá tarc mór orm.

§ 470. Come in and sit down and rest yourself. Sit down on that little stool; do not sit at the door, the day is cold and wet. Is that woman sick now? She is not; she was sick, but now she is strong. Do not give me that meat, I am not hungry. That grave is not wide. That young beagle is lost; we did our best, but we did not find the fox or the beagle. Our oats (är-Ger'-kě) is growing in that place. Put that little boat in the river. The ship is on the Erne, and there is a tall mast and a big wide sail on her. Are you sick. No, I am in pain (a pain is on me). Good-bye.

## EXERCISE LXXXII.

### ASPIRATION OF THE ADJECTIVE.

§ 471. When an adjective follows a feminine noun in the nominative or objective case, the first consonant of the adjective is aspirated. Thus—

bean mór (ban Wōr), a big woman.  
 an bean mór (van Wōr), the big woman.  
 atá an bean mór as an tobár, the big woman is at the well.

But aic fíolláin (üL'-aun), a healthy place; atá an bean fíonn (iN) as an tobár, the fair-haired woman is at the well; ní bfuil Nóra beas as an doras, little Nora is not at the door. atá an bean mór (Wōr) so ruad, this big woman is red-haired, etc.

## § 472. WORDS.

cuairò (CHoo'-ee), went	fuáct (foo'-ăCHth), cold
cúma (koo'-ă), loneliness	slaḡoán (sLei'-dhaun), a
fiacaíl (fee'-ăK-ăl), a	cold
tooth	uérueao (dae'-deo),
	toothache
tinneas fiacaíl, toothache.	
tinneas páirre, sea-sickness.	

§ 473. Atá nóra beag in a luíge; fuair sí fuáct agus atá slaḡoán uirrí. An fiacaíl so agus an fiacaíl úo. Ní fuil ocras orm, atá tinneas fiacaíl orm anois. Cuairó Máire go h-Albain, agus atá cúma uirrí anois. Atá cúma ar Óiarmuir, atá a mác (wok) ag dul go tír eile.

§ 474. I have a cold, I am not hungry. I am thirsty, give me a drink. The little mare is thirsty. She is not hungry, she got hay and oats now. The white cow is in the meadow. Are you afraid? No, but I am sick, I have the toothache to-day, as the weather is cold and wet. Dermot O'Kelly was standing at the door, and he got cold in his head (in a ceann). Nora is lonely, her mother died and her brother and her sister went to another country. Do not stand on the road, the road is wet and you have a cold already (ceana).

## EXERCISE LXXXIII.

§ 475. 1. The white cow (is) young.

2. The little cow (is) white.

Upon examining these two sentences, it will be seen that in the first the word



“white” comes before the verb “is,” in the second, the word “white” comes after the verb “is.” It is very important to note that in translating into Irish a sentence like the second above, the adjectives which follow the verb “is” are never aspirated or changed in any way.

1. *Atá an bó bán óg* (Wō Waun).
2. *Atá an bó beag bán, not bán.*

So the sentence *tá an bó beag bán* would mean “The cow is small (and) white.”

§ 476. *Níl ūna beag tinn, áct atá tuirse uirri. Ná cuir an diallaio beag ar an láir, áct cuir an dial laio mór so uirri. Ní fáca mé brígio bán ag an tobár, atá sí ins an teac, agus atá brón agus cumá uirri. Cuair sorca síos an bócar mór anois. Atá an bó mór. Níl an bó mór ins an leuna. Níl bó mór aici atá bó beag aici.*

§ 477. I got that little mare at the market. She is young, do not put a heavy load on her yet. The little mare is dear ; that big mare is cheap. That young woman is sick ; she has a cold. A big horse and a little mare. This horse is big, that mare is small. A long street. Conn has a crooked eye.

## § 478.

## EXERCISE LXXXIV.

Hurry, { *deifir* (*dēf'-ēr*), Conn. and Ulster.  
 haste, { *deitneas* (*dēh'-ēn-ās*), Munster.  
           { *deabao* (*d'-you'-ā*), Thomond.

Many other words are also used. *Deun deifir*, *deun deabao*, make haste, hurry.

§ 479. *Bail ó Dhia ort* ! God bless you (a blessing from God to thee). Often used as a salutation. *Bail ó Dhia ar an obair*, God bless the work ! *Níl bail air*, he is not doing well (used of sickness, etc.).

§ 480. *Cao 'tá ort?* What is *on* you? (what is the matter with you?) *Caoé 'tá ort?* *Ceuro 'tá ort?*

§ 481. "What" is translated in Munster by *cao* (*kodh*), in most of Ulster by *caoé* (*Kū-dae'*, often *gū-dae'*), in Connaught usually by *ceuro* (*k-yaerdh*) or *cé* (*k-yae*).

§ 482. *le*, with; *leis an*, with the. (Compare *ins an*, in the.)

*Atá an bean ag dul síos an bótar, agus atá deifir mór uirthi. Cao 'tá ort, a bean dóir?* *Atá cinneas mór ar mo máthair. Ní raib deifir ar bit orra, nuair bí sí ag dul a baile móe. Tabair deo uisge dom, a Sheumuis, agus deun deifir; atá mé cailte leis an tarc. Cuair mo bó a baile leis an asal.*

§ 483. God save ye ! Ye are in a great hurry to-day, what is the matter with ye ? We are working at the lake. Did you see

a boat on the lake? A boat went over to the island this morning; there was a white sail on it, and there was a hole in the sail. Put another boat on the river. The big river is full, the little river is dry now. Were ye sea-sick when the ship was going over to Scotland? No, but we were very hungry. The blood is warm yet, the flesh is soft. That big dog is hungry. No, but he is sick.

## EXERCISE LXXXV.

ΔΤΑ AND ΔR CONTINUED.

§ 484. Buile (bwil'-ě), madness.

ƣearƣ (far'ăG), anger.

Imnı̃de (im'nee), anxiety.

Many other words are used for "madness"; báine (baun'-ě), mire (mir'-ě), cútać (kooħ'găCH), etc.

§ 485. Dı̃a ı̃ı̃b (yeev), not Dı̃a ı̃ı̃ıt (when speaking to more than one person.)

Deannaćt ı̃ı̃b (lı̃v), not b. ı̃eac (when speaking to more than one person.)

§ 486. ΔΤΑ Dı̃armuı̃o agus Muı̃rćeartać aƣ teacć asteacć ar an ı̃orus. Dı̃a ı̃ı̃b ! cao 'tá orraı̃b ? ΔΤΑ Deı̃fır mór orraı̃b. ΔΤΑ imnı̃de orraı̃nn, ΔΤΑ ar mbó cailı̃te, agus ní raı̃b aƣaı̃nn acć an bó sin. ı̃ı̃ ƣearƣ ar m'atair; ı̃ı̃ buile air. Suı̃o sı̃os; atá tuı̃rse ort anois, a Šeumuı̃s.

§ 487. Is the dog mad? No, he is hungry. The cow is at the door, she is very

hungry and thirsty. Are you angry, Dermot? I am not angry, I am anxious. What is the matter? My little book is lost, and I am afraid, as my father was angry when the other book was lost. The dog is mad, he is below at the well, but he is not drinking the water.

## EXERCISE LXXXVI.

§ 488. *Átás* (au'häs), joy, gladness, pleasure.

*lútḡair* (Looh'-yaur), joy, pleasure.

*bróo* (brōdh), pride, proud, joy.

*Rímeuo* (ree'-maedh), gladness  
(Conn.)

*Átás* is the commonest word used in Munster; *bróo* is usual in Ulster and Connaught.

§ 489. The word for outside, without, is *amuig*, older form *immuig* *pron.* as if *am-muic* (ă-mweeh'). So *astig* (ăs-teeh') inside, within.

*Amac*, out (after a verb denoting motion).

*Asteac*, in (after a verb denoting motion).

*Amuig*, outside, without (after verb denoting rest).

*Astig*, inside, within (after verb denoting rest).

§ 490. *Cuarò an bean asteac ar an doras*; *bí fearḡ uirri*. *Ní fuil sí astig anois, atá sí amuig arís, atá sí síos ag an tobac*. *Atá átás mór ar an ácair, táinig*

a mác a báile iníde, agus atá sé astiḡ ins an teac anois in a súide ag an teine. An bḡaca tú súiste astiḡ ins an sḡoból? An bḡadair tú an bó sin amuḡ ins an leuna? Fudair an bean an bó, agus atá lútgáir mór uirri. Fan liom anois, ní'l deifir ar bí ort. Atá deifir mór orm a báile. Deun deifir. Ní faca mé an bean astiḡ nó amuḡ, agus bí inníde orm.

§ 491. Nora is delighted (great joy is on her), she found a bright shilling in her pocket. She did not find a shilling, she found a pound, and she and her mother are very proud (of it). They went out on the door, and down to the other house and in on the other door. They did not find the horse, and they are sorry; they regret (it). My brother went to another country yesterday; we are lonely now. He had a poem—"I am lonely now, Mary, my blessing and my pride." The valley is beautiful, and the little river inside. God bless the work!

#### EXERCISE LXXXVII.

§ 492. When a noun ends in *n*, adjectives which immediately follow it and which begin with *o* or *t* are not aspirated, as *bean oub*, a black-haired woman; *bean tinn*, a sick woman.

Sometimes adjectives beginning with *s* are not aspirated, as *bean síde* (*ban sheé*), a fairy woman.

§ 493. Connaiċ (CHŭN'-ik, kŭN'-ik), saw  
(verb).

mġn (mġn), meal.

sġrġeog (shee'-og), a fairy.

stuaġ sġrġe (sLoo'-ă), the fairy  
host, the fairies.

§ 494. Δτᾶ ἀν ἕαν οὐβ. Νί'λ ἀν ἕαν  
ἕαḡ (veG) οὐβ. Cuir an mġn (vġn) ḡurġe  
ins an mᾶla ū. Nġ raġb an mġn ḡurġe, bġ  
sġ ḡeal. Δτᾶ ἀν mġn ḡurġe pottᾶin nġ fġil  
sġ trom. Nġ fᾶca mġ tᾶrġbse nš ḡeān  
sġrġe ins an ᾶit ū. Nuᾶir bġ Oġarmurġ ᾶḡ  
oul ᾶ ḡaile, connaiċ sġ an ḡeān sġrġe ᾶḡ an  
tobar, ᾶḡus tᾶinġ eᾶḡla ᾶir. ᾶn ḡfᾶca  
tŭ an ḡeān? Chonnaiċ mġ an ḡeān, ᾶct  
nġ fᾶca mġ fear ᾶr bġt. Nġ fᾶca ouġne an  
Stuaḡ Sġrġe riᾶm in ᾶit ᾶr bġt.

§ 495. Niall came home, he was afraid,  
he saw a fairy up in the fort. He did not  
see any fairy, the night was dark, he saw a  
light on the fort; there is no fairy in that  
fort, or in any other fort. A sick woman.  
There was a sick woman in the house, she  
was sitting on a stool at the fire. She was  
not sick, she was afraid and anxious. We  
were lonely yesterday. The drink is hot.  
The meal is heavy. Put the heavy meal in  
this bag. Dermot is tired.

#### EXERCISE LXXXVIII.

§ 496. THE FORM ᾶNT OF THE ARTICLE.

We have already seen that the ordinary  
form of the article "the" is ᾶn. We have  
also seen that after some prepositions the

longer and older form *san* is used. We have now to see that another old form *an* is sometimes yet used.

§ 497. The form *an* if the article is used before MASCULINE NOUNS, but only when these nouns are in the NOMINATIVE CASE; thus *an uan*, the lamb; *olann an uain*, the wool of the lamb (genitive or possessive case), *leis an uan*, with the lamb (dative case).

We have already stated a rule from which the gender of most nouns can be easily learned from the ending of the word.

In the spoken language this *an*, really part of the article, is pronounced as part of the following word, and hence we usually write *an t-uan* (*thoo'-än*), *an t-am* (*thom*), etc.

§ 498. *Connaic mé an piab dub inoé, amuis ar an stiab. An bean agus an t-uan. Níl an t-urlár glan: atá sual air. An bpaca sé an t-iolar ins an spéir? Connaic sé; agus bí an t-uan agus an t-eun (taen) marb. Atá deifir mór ar an uan úr. Bí cumá ar an eun, nuair bí a mátair marb. Tabair an mín do'n eun sin, atá ocras air. Ná tabair an deoc úr do'n uan. Atá an t-asal (thos'-äl) ag an doras.*

§ 499. The lamb is outside at the door. The horse and the ass are coming home from the well, they are not thirsty, they are hungry. The eagle is on the cliff, he is angry. The lime is white, the wall is black. Put the bread in your pocket, you are

hungry. The gold is heavy, the silver is bright. Put the knife on the floor, the floor is clean.

# EXERCISE LXXXIX.

§ 500. All burdens like rent, tax, debt, oppression, hard work, etc., are said to be *on* a person.

cáin (kaun), tax.

cíos (kees), rent.

fiac (fee'-áCH), debt.

muiríshin (mwir'-een), a burden, *usually means* a large family to support. In Munster, muirear (mwir'-ur).

§ 501. Atá obair mhór orm anois. Ní fuil an obair úr mhór. Ní fuil agam aet sort beas, boet, agus atá cíos mhór orm. Atá an bean sin boet agus atá muiríshin mhór, lag uirri. Atá siad boet; atá cíos agus cáin mhór orra, agus atá fiac orra. Níl an mhin daor, atá sí saor anois, aet bí sí daor iné. Tabair dom an mhin daor, atá sí úr, pollám.

§ 502. Is the rent heavy? It was heavy, but it is not heavy now; but the tax is heavy. There is a tax on silk, satin and wine, when they are coming to Ireland. The eagle went up in the sky, he was afraid. The lamb is inside in the barn. I saw Edmund inside; he has a heavy cold. Owen Roe was sitting in the saddle. The saddle is broad; it is soft, it is not hard. There is no saddle or bridle on my horse.



## EXERCISE XC.

## THE FORM OF ANT CONTINUED.

§ 503. We have seen that feminine words in the nominative and accusative singular have their first consonant aspirated. There is a peculiarity about such nouns beginning with *s*—for, not only is the *s* aspirated, but the *τ* of the article re-appears. Thus we say, not *an súil*, but *ant súil*, or as we usually write it, *an tsúil*, *an τ-súil* (thool).

## § 504.

*an tsráid* (thraud) the street.

*an tsuir* (toor), the Suir.

*an tsionainn* (tin'-äh), the Shannon.

*an tsúil* (thool), the eye.

*an tseanbean* (tan'-van), the old woman.

*biað* (bee'-ä), food.

§ 505. Connait *Orígeo an tsionainn ar maidin indiu, agus bí sí dubh. Atá an tsuir leathan go leor ins an áit so. Ní fuil an tsráid glan, atá sí bog. Ní fáca an tseanbean an maðað astiḡ ag an teine. Atá ocras mór ar an maðað úd, ní fuair sé biað ná deoc fós. Fuair an cú biað, agus bí lúctáir air. Ná cuir cíos mór ar an talamh so.*

§ 506. The Shannon is in Ireland ; the Moy is slow and wide ; this river is dark and cold. The Shannon is wide at this place, there is a beautiful ship on it now. Did you see the ship on the river ? His eye is black, her eye is blue ; the other eye is crooked. We are sorry, we are not angry.

I saw the high mountain to-day. The eagle did not see the light.

# EXERCISE XCI.

§ 507. It will now be seen that we have a clue to the gender of many words whenever we hear or see them in the nominative and accusative case singular. Thus from the following exercise we might conclude that *uisge*, *balla*, *baile*, *bainne* are masculine ; and *súiste*, *eagla*, feminine.

§ 508. *S* is never aspirated when followed by a consonant, unless this consonant be *t*, *n* or *r*. The reason is that the sound of *s*, that is *n*, could not be pronounced before the other consonants. Thus, *mo sgian*, *mo speal*, *mo smeur*.

§ 509. *Connaic an fear an speal agus an tsúiste* (thoosh'-tē) *ar an urlár. Atá an t-uisge so fuar, polláin. Fuair mé an t-uisge fuar ins an tobar. Fás an tsúiste ins an sgioból, atá sí briste. Ní raib an flait ós astiḡ, aét bí an t-árd-rí istiḡ in a luige, bí tinneas air. Atá sé marb leis an eagla. Ní'l an eagla orm. Ní fáca an capall an balla. Bí baile mór ar an oileán. Cuir an bainne ins an uisge. Tug Eudomonn buille trom do Miall, mar bí fearḡ air.*

§ 510. Correct the following:—*Atá an t-ait so polláin. Atá an tsolas seál. Fuair Nóra an uisge agus an peoil. Cuir an t-uisge fuar ar an im. Atá ualac mór ar an t-asal. Cuair an bó a baile leis an*

τ-uan. Ní raib an uan ós, bí sí mór. Atá an τ-aill ar. Deun deifir leis ar τ-obair so.

## EXERCISE XCII.

§ 511. "Niall owes Art a debt" is translated into Irish by Atá fiac as Art ar Niall, Art has a debt or claim on Niall. When the amount of the debt is to be stated, it is placed instead of the word fiac, as atá sgilling asam ort, you owe me a shilling; I have a (claim of a) shilling on you.

## § 512.

an τ-atair (thah'-ēr), the father.

an τ-iomaire (tim'-ă-rě), the ridge.

an τ-uball (thoo'-ăL), the apple.

punt, a pound.

sgilling, a shilling.

pişinn (peen), a penny. Munster, pinginn (ping'-iu).

leit-pişinn (leh'-feen), a halfpenny.

§ 513. Cuir an pişinn úo in do póca. Ná fás an τ-uball ar an urlár. Fuair tú uball uaim inoé; atá pişinn asam ort. Ní fuair mé aét uball beas uait; ní fuil aét leit-pişinn asat orm. Fuair Brígid caora ó Eudomonn, agus atá punt aise uirri. Ní fáca mé an τ-uball ar an iomaire, aét bí an fear as fás air, agus bí an fear tiug. Fuair an τ-atair bás, agus bí cumá agus brón mór ar an mac. Bí mé as obair ó maidin go h-oróe, aét ní fuair mé pişinn nuad uait.

§ 514. This apple is sweet, that apple is bitter (*searb*). There is a young tree growing on the ridge ; the ridge is high, but the tree is not high yet. The father gave the apple to Edmond. The mother found the apple on the floor, and she gave the apple to the father (*do'n atair*). I do not owe you a penny to-day ; I owed you a halfpenny yesterday.

## EXERCISE XCIII.

§ 515. Instead of saying that a thing *has* a certain taste, colour, shape, *etc.*, we say that the taste, colour, or shape, *etc.*, *is on* the thing, as in the following exercise :

## § 516.

*blas*, taste.

*dať* (*dhah*, *like tha in that*) colour.

*cuma* (*kum'-ă*), shape, form.

<i>caoi</i> ( <i>Kee</i> , <i>as -ky in lucky</i> )	} shape, arrangement. way.
<i>deis</i> ( <i>desh</i> ) West Conn.	
<i>doig</i> ( <i>dhō'-ee</i> ) Ulster.	

§ 517. Look back at rule for aspiration of adjectives. After FEMININE nouns in NOMINATIVE and ACCUSATIVE singular, the first consonant of following adjective is aspirated, as *min buide* (*min Wee*), yellow meal; *an tseanbean boet*, the poor old woman.

§ 518. *feuc* ! (*faeCH*, *Munster* *fīac* ! *fee-och'*) see ! look at ! as *feuc an fear boet as an doras*.

§ 519. Some phrases : Cíā éāoi 'bpuil tú ? (kee'-ă CHee Wil thoo), what way are you? Cíā an cúma (CHum'-ă) 'tā ort? how are you, what (is) the way that is on you? Cuir éāoi ar, repair, set in order; as cur éāoi ar, repairing.

§ 520. The relative pronoun *who, which, that*, before is, are, is not used in Irish; as, an fear atā, the man who is; an t-uān atā, the lamb that is; an áit atā, the place which is; na fir atā tinn, the men who are sick.

§ 521. So mbeannuigíó Dia duit, a tairós! So mbeannuigíó Dia is Muire duit, a nóra! Cíā éāoi bpuil tú iníu? Atā mé so láir. Tabair dom an t-uall ú, an bpuil sé milis. Atā blas milis air so deimín, áct cuir an t-uall eile ins an mála. An bpuil Cormac as obair anois? Atā; atā sé as cur éāoi ar an teac, atā sé as cur tuige (thatch) air, mar atā an aimsir fuar, fluic. Nuair bí an bean boct as cur éāoi ar an áit, fuair sí an t-airgead ins an tuige. Feuc an duine sin; atā airgead aige orm, agus ní'l piginn in mo póca anois.

§ 522. Atā éāoi máit ar doó, Hugh is in good circumstances. Ní'l éāoi (or dóig) ar Níall, Niall is not well off, is in a bad way.

§ 523. Bí Domnall boct, áct atā éāoi máit air anois. An bpuil nóra saibhir? Ní'l; atā muirigin mór uirri, agus atā cíos mór, trom, ar an talamh atā aici. Feuc an t-iolar suas ins an spéir!

§ 524. The water is dark blue in colour (say, there is a dark blue colour on the water). This lamb is white. Nora is repairing the spinning-wheel, and Dermot is mending the stool. This chair is broken, and James is mending it (as cur caoi uirri). See the lamb that is in the meadow. See the turf (Wōn) that is on the floor, it (sí) is soft and heavy. Do not leave the broken stool outside; leave the stool inside and mend it. I owe Cormac a shilling.

## EXERCISE XCIV.

## § 525. SOME MORE EXAMPLES.

\*biseac (bish'-ăCH), improvement after illness.

donas (dhūn'-ăs), misfortune, ill-luck.

sonas (sūn'-ăs), fortune, prosperity.

leam (laen), woe.

seim (shaen), happiness.

náire (Naur'-ě), shame.

§ 526. Feuc an bean ar an aill ! Atá eagla uirri. Ní fuil eagla uirri anois, aet bí faiteíos orm inoé. An bfuil náire ort ? Atá náire orm, mar atá Deurla agam, agus ní fuil Saedilge agam fós, aet fuair mé leabhar beag Saedilge inoé. An raib do mátair tinn ? Bí sí, aet atá biseac uirri inoiu ; bí brón orrainn nuair bí sí tinn, atá lútgáir agus sonas orrainn anois, mar atá a slánte aici arís. An bfuil an bean úo

---

\* Munster, bish-oCH'.

SARÓUBIR? Ní fuil; atá sí ag obair ó maidin go h-oiríche, áct atá an donas uirri agus ní fuil leithpíginn aici anois, agus atá píce punt ag an duine eile sin uirri. Sonas agus lútgáir, donas agus leun. Seun ort! Sonas orraib! Baid ó Dia orraib, beannáct lib.

### § 527.

mo leun, my woe; mo leun seur, my bitter woe=alas!  
 páiríor (often 'spelled páraor), fār-eer'=  
 alas!

What is the matter with you? Alas, I have not father or mother, sister or brother, they all (siao uile) died. I am unfortunate, my country is unfortunate; the other country is fortunate. Did your father die? No (ní fuair); he was very sick, but he is better now; he is strong; he is not lying, he is up. The child did not come in, he was ashamed; he is outside at the door. Alas, the winter is cold, woe has come upon the land; the night is dark, there is no light in the sky; the great ship (long mór) is lying on the lake. There was a heavy fog outside on the water, and I did not see the boat; I saw the ship, she had a white sail, and a tall dark mast.





# INDEX

The number after each word refers to the section (§) in which the word, with its pronunciation and meaning, are first given. For facility of reference the words are grouped into (1) prepositions and pronouns; (2) proper names; (3) family names; (4) adjectives; (5) verbs; (6) nouns; (7) adverbs, conjunctions, particles, etc.

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